The New-York Times.

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VERY IMPORTANT NEWS

Official Accounts of Recent Events in Virginia.

Dispatch from Gen. Pope to Gen. Halleck.

The Movement of the Rebels on the Right Flank of Our Army.

Prompt Measures Adopted to Meet the Danger.

The Enemy Routed by Gen. Hooker at Bristor Station.

THEIR CAMP AND BAGGAGE CAPTURED.

A Desperate Battle Between McDowell and Jackson on Thursday.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN AT ALL POINTS

The Fighting Terminated by Darkness.

JACKSON IN A TIGHT PLACE.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. POPE.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 28—10 o'clock P. M.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right toward Manassas, and that the division I had ordered to take post there, two days before, had not yet arrived there from Alexandria, I immediately broke up my camp at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns. I directed McDOWELL, with his own and SIGEL's Corps and RENO's Division, to march upon Gainesville, by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike; RENO and one division of HEINTZELMAN's to march on Greenwich, and with PORTER's Corps and HOOKER's Division I marched back to Manassas Junction.

McDOWELL was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy, which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville, and his main body moving down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap. This was completely accomplished—LONGSTREET, who had passed through the Gap, being driven back to the west side.

The forces to Greenwich were designed to support McDOWELL in case he met too large a force of the enemy.

The division of HOOKER, marching toward Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run, in the afternoon of the 27th, and after a sharp action, routed them completely, killing and wounding 300, capturing camps and baggage and many stand of arms.

This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which JACKSON had evacuated after three hours in advance. He retreated to Centreville, and took the turnpike toward Warrenton. He was met six miles west of Centreville by McDOWELL and SIGEL late this afternoon. A severe fight took place, which has terminated by darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points, and thus the affair rests.

HEINTZELMAN's Corps will move on him at daylight from Centreville, and I do not see how the enemy is to escape without heavy loss. We have captured 1,000 prisoners, many arms and one piece of artillery.

[Signed.] JOHN POPE, Major-General.

REPORTS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Baltimore *American* has a letter from Alexandria, dated 9 o'clock on Thursday.

It says that our troops are being pushed forward rapidly from there.

Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN had visited Washington and accepted the command of the Army of Virginia.

Fugitives from Manassas and Fairfax report that a conflagration was visible in the direction of the latter place, and it was supposed that the Government stores had been destroyed.

It is also said that the rebels have destroyed the bridge over Accotink Creek, which is five miles this side of Manassas, Bull Run and Centreville.

It is also said that the rebels have captured two out of four *New-Jersey* regiments stationed at Centreville.

Gen. HOOKER's Brigade is reported to have checked the advance of the rebels at Centreville, and driven them back to Manassas.

Gen. POPE is beyond Manassas, cut off from Washington.

Gen. BURNSIDE and Gen. PORTER's corps had landed at Aquia Creek.

It is also said that Gen. EWELL has penetrated to the rear of Gen. POPE, and occupies the bank of the Occoquan River.

A large force is marching to meet them and assist in opening a way to Gen. POPE and Gen. BURNSIDE.

If the movement is successful it will doubtless place the rebel army in a worse position than that which the main body of our troops is now in, as they can, if necessary, fall back to Fredericksburgh and reach Washington by water.

On the other hand, if JACKSON is cut off, his army may be scattered and destroyed.

The movement of the rebels is a bold, but a most hazardous one.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Thursday, Aug. 28.

A gentleman who arrived here to-night reports that Gen. TAYLOR, in the engagement yesterday, was so severely wounded that he may have to submit to an amputation of the right leg.

This morning, about 8½ o'clock, STUART's rebel cavalry made a dash through Fairfax Court-House, on their way to Vienna, which is about twelve miles from Washington. The Union people of that city have all fled to the latter city.

A fight is going on to-day at, it is reported, Manassas. HEINTZELMAN, from POPE's advance, had, it was rumored, got into JACKSON's rear, who was supposed to be 20,000 strong.

The firing was distinctly heard here all day.

MOVEMENTS OF REBEL CAVALRY.

The Washington *National Republican*, of yesterday, says;

"Mr. HAWXHURST, of Fairfax, and Clerk of the Circuit Court, says that he and all the Union men in Fairfax were compelled to leave there on Wednesday, the rebels having taken possession of the place.

Yesterday he returned to learn the fate of his family, but was met on the way by citizens from Vienna who were escaping from that place, 700 rebel cavalry having made a descent upon it.

But one Union man is left in Vienna, which is only twelve miles from Washington.

It is understood that there is a large rebel force at Leesburgh, and the prevailing opinion is, that they intend crossing into Maryland by way of Walker's Ford, the water not being more than knee deep there."

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GUERRILLA RAID UPON THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAIL—THE ATTACK AT BRISTOR AND MANASSAS JUNCTION—NARROW ESCAPE OF AN IMPORTANT MAIL AGENT—TRAINS DESTROYED, AND OTHERS FIRED INTO.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862.

When an intimate and old personal friend said to JEFF. DAVIS in the early part of this rebellion that the attempt of the South to destroy the Government would prove a failure, the high-toned JEFF., with one of his characteristic shakes of the head and a swing of his arm, as if about to kill a big musquito upon the end of his nose, said: Then, by G—d, Sir, as a last resort we will adopt the guerrilla system, and the world in arms cannot crush us." A similar determination was expressed subsequently by A. H. STEPHENS and YANCEY, and from the recent raids upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, it would seem that the rebellion has reached just that crisis in its progress where perforce they are compelled to adopt the so long threatened guerrilla system. The whole of STUART's command, with FITZHUGH LEE, YULEE, and other well-known men, seem to have dwindled down to a mere partisan bands of guerrillas, who practice all the excesses, to annoy their opponents, known to that system of warfare in the most uncivilized countries. The rules of war by them are entirely ignored, and their men are made enthusiastic demons by the promises of plunder, a chance to murder the hated Yankees with impunity, and of larger liberty to gratify their fiendish hate whenever they enter the Free States, which they are confident of doing at a very early day. The guerrilla system of warfare has always heretofore been ignored by every civilized people—not alone for its barbarity, but because, as a military agency, it was almost useless. The present raids upon the road in the rear of Gen. POPE's army have no particular significance or importance. Small mounted forces can, by sudden dashes upon the line of communication, in the night time, rob unarmed men and unoffending citizens; burn empty wagons and destroy empty railroad cars; all this is annoying, to be sure, but it really has no military importance, and cannot be a part of any general plan for a flank movement. Soldiers who go on a reconnoissance for such a purpose do not sneak about, like the highwaymen of old, in the night time, and rob and murder indiscriminately; but run the hazards of a soldier's calling, in a manly and soldierly way. These fellows rob their victims of the smallest articles of value.

No alarm, therefore, need be felt by the public; none is here felt by the military authorities, at the frequent dashes upon the railroad. *These depredators will speedily be disposed of.*

The last attack of which we have any account was made at Bristor's Station, four miles south of Manassas Sunction, and between Kettle Creek and Broad Run, on Tuesday night, at about 9 o'clock. There were four trains of cars between that point and Warrenton Junction, on their way to Alexandria. The first of these reached Bristor's at about 9 o'clock, and received a volley of musketry. The private mail agent, Mr. WALLACE, was upon the train with a very important mail, which he had just obtained at Gen. POPE's headquarters. The guerrillas had placed a pile of sleepers upon the track, with the intention of throwing the train off, but the engineer being badly frightened, put on all steam, dashed through the obstructions, the cow-catcher wiping them from the track without injury to the locomotive. A train was standing upon the track near the water-tank at Manassas Junction, as the special mail train (which, by the way, consisted of sixteen cars) came along. A violent collision took place, by which several cars were broken to pieces, and two lives are known to have been lost, while many persons were more or less seriously wounded. The Mail Agent occupied a car at about the centre of the train. The car was broken in the centre, but he escaped injury, secured his mail matter, and traveled on foot through the woods to Fairfax, from which point he telegraphed to the Superintendent of the railroad, and a special train was sent to that point for him, and the mail was brought through in safety. The trains behind did not fare so well. Two of them—consisting of two locomotives and thirty-five cars—were captured and burned. The last train was saved through the coolness and judgment of the engineer. Upon approaching Manassas Junction he saw at a glance that there was trouble ahead, and instead of taking to the woods as many have done, he reversed the engine, ran back to Catlett's Station, thereby saving the train. The force of rebels at Manassas Wednesday night was estimated at 1,200 men, commanded by FITZHUGH LEE. The Commanding-General has taken effective measures to put a stop to these raids and punish the parties engaged in them, and not many days will have elapsed before the road between Alexandria and Gen. POPE's army is free from all obstructions. As the passengers left Fairfax Thurday morning cannonading was heard at Manassas, our forces having arrived there at 8 o'clock A. M. This firing was distinctly heard in this city, but it is not supposed that the rebels have any force there other than that we have mentioned as under LEE. They, however, captured three pieces of cannon with caissons and everything complete.

SECESSIONISTS LEAVING.

The prospect of a draft in this District has caused quite a stampede among the secesh of this city, and in some instances in places the least expected. Among the crowd who have abandoned their comfortable berths at the public teat, *during the last week*, to join their fate with that of JEFF. DAVIS, are to be found three sons of a prominent officer of the Senate. The father is doubtless a truly loyal man. This exodus among the young gents of secesh proclivities has almost created a panic among the bootmakers and clothiers. Somehow or other it always happens that the young men of this city tinctured with Jeff. Davisism are also largely in debt to boarding-house keepers, shoemakers, tailors and livery-stable keepers. Perhaps these little weaknesses are indications a of fitness to be received into full fellowship at the rebel Capital with the great repudiator.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 29.

The following complete list of the wounded in the recent skirmishes in Virginia has just been received from one of the TIMES' special correspondents in the field:

George W. Taylor, Brigadier-General Commanding—wounded.
Samuel Trimble, Co. I, 12th Ohio.
A. Brickin, Co. C, 2d New-Jersey.
Daniel E. Marvin, Co. D, 3d New-Jersey.
Julius P. Risling, Co. K, 2d New-Jersey.
Geo. Smith, Co. G, 12th Ohio.
M. W. Baker, Co. E, 12th Ohio.
Geo. Engle, Co. A, 11th Ohio.
Lloyd W. Cook, Co. I, 4th New-Jersey.
Capt. Fahmair Stett, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey.
Jas. Barnett, Co. H, 12th Ohio.
Corp. S. R. Smith, Co. I, 12th Ohio.
Geo. Meyon, Co. F, 2d New-Jersey.
John Keyser, Co. G, 3d New-Jersey.
Jas. Dempsey, Co. C, 2d New-Jersey.
Felix Cain, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey.
Lewis Clipp, Co. C, 11th Ohio.
Geo. Hauffman, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey.
Corp. J. W. Day, Co. F, 11th Ohio.
Wm. McCoomb, Co. E, 1st New-Jersey.
Thos. Thatch, Co. K, 12th Ohio.
Wm. Johnson, Co. I, 2d New-Jersey.
John Kellman, Co. I, 2d New-Jersey.
Wm. Johnson, Co. A, 2d New-Jersey.
Thos. Topham, Co. C, 2d New-Jersey.
T. W. Randall, Co. H, 3d New-Jersey.
Capt. Robert Mount, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey.
John Warner, Co. D, 1st New-Jersey.
C. Dias, Co. E, 1st New-Jersey.
Geo. Chew, Co. E, 4th New-Jersey.
Wm. Cromler, Co. G, 12th Ohio.
Joseph Liston, Co. G, 12th Ohio.
Jos. Vanovly, Co. I, 12th Ohio.
Henry Bowser, Co. D, 12th Ohio.
A. Kepley, Co. B, 12th Ohio.
Wm. Pooley, Co. I, 12th Ohio.
Jacob Waldnck, Co. G, 12th Ohio.
Erasmus Bridge, Co. G, 12th Ohio.
Michael Knauber, Musician, Co. G, 12th Ohio.
John M. Hulleck, Co. D, 1st New-Jersey.
John Barkelt, Co. H,
Joseph Tatem, Co. H; John Kelly, Martin Hoder, Co. K; Joseph Kelly, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.
Henry Summerville, Co. H, 11th Ohio.
Ferdinand Irwin, Co. H, 11th Ohio.
Wm. H. Clerk, Co. G, 27th New-York—sick.
John P. Lantz, Co. B, 2d New-Jersey.
H. F. Currie, George Gordon, Co. G, David Ackerman, Co. G, John Bachthold, Co. E, 2d New-Jersey
Thos. Jones, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey.
Phillip Smith, Co. E, 11th Ohio.
Peter Breshaw, Co. A, 11th Ohio.
Wm. Ehninger, Co. G, 12th Ohio.
Corp. John Swan, Co. E, 12th Ohio.
Patrick Lynch, Co. G, 2d New-Jersey.
Capt. A. S. Taylor, Co. I, 3d New-Jersey.
S. F. McCloud, Co. I, 2d New-Jersey.
Lieut. R. Hewes, 3d New-Jersey.
John Kinney, Co. I, 4th New-Jersey.
Geo. W. McClellan, drummer, Co. B, 12th Ohio.
A. Cornell, Co. B, 12th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. John Schoen, Co. I, 12th Ohio.
E. W. Helm, Co. H, 12th Ohio.
Louis Bluff, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey.
Lieut. Griff W. Carr, Co. I, 3d New-Jersey.
Chas. B. Foolke, Co. C, 12th Ohio.
Zeno H. Scott, Co. C, 12th Ohio.
Lieut. W. J. Brickley, Co. I, 2d New-Jersey.
S. F. McCloud, Co. I, 2d New-Jersey.
John Halfich, Co. A, 12th Ohio.
David S. Essex, Co. A, 2d New-Jersey.
Lieut. Richard S. Hewett, 3d New-Jersey.
Sergt. T. K. Ekings, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey.
John Oakes, Co. C, 12th Ohio.
Henry C. Heidwiler, Co. B, 1st New-Jersey.
Capt. E. R. Allen, Co. D, 1st New-Jersey.
John T. Lewis, Co. G, First New-Jersey.
Sergt. Wm. Atchison, Co. I, 2d New-Jersey.
John Weaver, Co. F, 2d New-Jersey.
M. S. Taylor, Co. B, 2d New-Jersey.
S. D. Salmon, Co. G, 3d New-Jersey.
Jas. Naylor, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey.
Robert McCrum, Co. E, 12th Ohio.
Eugene Stapleon, Co. K, 12th Ohio.
John Johnson, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
B. Miller, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.

DEATHS IN GENERAL HOSPITAL AT ALEXANDRIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH INST.

John Jones, Co. E, 27th Indiana.
Jas. Gillespie, Co. B, 1st Virginia.
Michael Kinslow, Co. B, 46th Pennsylvania.
Unknown soldier.
John S. Dromel, Captain in Collis' Zouaves D'Afrique.
Thos. D. Sturtevant, Co. C, 10th Maine.
Bickford L. Rand, Co. H, 6th New-Hampshire.
Michael White, Co. I, 97th N. Y., of Little Falls.
Corp. Nicholas Schuiz, Co. H, 3d Maryland.
John Moore, Co. E, 46th Pennsylvania.
James Grebe, Co. K, 7th Ohio.
Corp. H. J. Brown, Co. A, 7th Ohio, of Clevelsnd.
Albert Dwhurst, Co. B, 40th New-York.
Peter Marion, Co. C, 102d New-York.
Corp. Albert Warner, Co. A, 5th Conn., of Hartford.
Charles Bushnell, Co. I, 46th Pennsylvania.
Morgan Mallick, Co. F, 111th Pennsylvania.
John O'Neil, Co. A, 1st Excelsior.
Corp. C. S. Atkinson, Co. F, 111th Pennsylvania.

THE FIGHTING NEAR MANASSAS.

From the Washington Star of Thursday evening.

One of the New-York Batteries, belonging to STURGIS' Corps, under Capt. VAN POTTAMER, was at Manassas on Tuesday night, and lost four or six pieces in the fight with the Confederates, being surrounded, and having neither infantry or cavalry support. The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry escaped or skedaddled, and came into Alexandria, with few missing, about 9 o'clock last night. They behaved badly. On Wednesday (yesterday) morning, early, Gen. TAYLOR's Brigade, (First, Second, Third and Fourth New-Jersey Volunteers,) of Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM's Division of the Army of the Potomac, was sent by rail to Manassas.

The troops landed at Bull Run bridge and marched to Manassas, on approaching which place they met a line of rebel skirmishers, who fell back before them. The brigade continued its march, and on coming within the circle of fortifications at the Junction, which they had no idea were occupied, a heavy concentrated fire of artillery was opened upon them from three different directions. Gen. TAYLOR had no artillery or cavalry, that of the division not having arrived from the Peninsula, and was consequently obliged to retire out of range, behind a sheltering ridge. While here it is reported that they warmly engaged a brigade of rebel infantry.

At length, seeing a large force of rebel cavalry making toward Bull Run Bridge, with the evident intention of intercepting his retreat, Gen. TAYLOR withdrew his troops across Blackburn's Ford. To this point the enemy pursued him with horse artillery, pouring canister into his ranks with some damage, wounding, among others, the General severely and his son slightly, and killing Lieutenant PLUME, of the Second New-Jersey Regiment.

This brigade was a small, weak one, not numbering over 1,500 effective men. Its loss at Gaines' Mill was very severe, and in the present affair it was almost without officers. Its loss is not known, but is pretty severe.

REPORTED APPEARANCE OF THE ENEMY AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

We hear that the Postmaster at Fairfax Court-House arrived here at an early hour this morning, having packed up his goods and mails and left last evening, in apprehension of a Confederate raid upon that point. He saw a bright light in that direction after he left, and thinks some buildings had been fired there.

No confirmation of such apprehensions have been received here up to the time of going to press with the second edition of the *Star*, but of the report afloat of a battle at Centreville, though the fact of some skirmishing there is not improbable.

THE ENEMY IN STRONG FORCE AT GAINESVILLE.

We have information that the enemy was encamped, some twenty or thirty thousand strong, at Gainesville, near Manassas Junction, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

A large portion of TAYLOR'S New-Jersey Brigade was captured at Fairfax Station by the rebel cavalry, some five hundred of which were seen between Centreville and Fairfax Court-house yesterday noon, and are supposed to be the same that made the above capture.

From the fact that the enemy, last night, burned the bridges at Accotink and Pope's Run, it is supposed that they are moving off in some other direction, and wish to avert pursuit.

LATER AND MOST IMPORTANT.

Burnside and Pope Cut Their Way Through the Enemy and Join McClellan.

The Rebels Thoroughly Routed and Driven Through the Mountains.

A Great Battle Probably Fought Yesterday.

OFFICE ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENCY, NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 29.

We have reliable advices, through letters received to-night, that affairs at Washington and Alexandria to-day wore a more favorable aspect. The Secessionists of the latter city are less jubilant, and carry despondent countenances.

Generals BURNSIDE and POPE have successfully cut their way through the rebel forces to Manassas, and have formed a junction with the Army of Virginia, under Gen. MCCLELLAN, this side of Centreville.

There has been a severe engagement with the rebels by the divisions under the command of Gens. HOOKER, STURGIS and SUMNER, in which the rebels were completely routed and driven back from the vicinity of Manassas and Bull Run, through the passes of the Bull Run Mountains.

The loss of life on both sides is said to have been heavy. No accurate information is obtainable on this point, but it is believed the enemy were very severely punished, and many prisoners taken.

It is also stated that the Potomac River is now fordable at any point above Washington, and much excitement prevails throughout Western Maryland arising from the fear that a portion of the rebel army may make a desperate and destructive raid in that quarter, but the arrangements for a proper reception of the traitors at all points are ample for all emergencies of such a nature.

The enemy has not yet appeared on the Upper Potomac, although indications have pointed to such an event, and the excitement on both sides of the line continues.

The fears for the safety of Washington are entirely dispelled, as the defences of the Capital are perfect and impregnable.

The general feeling of the loyal people of both Alexandria and Washington is one of more confidence, and the depression which has prevailed among loyal men for the past week has given way to that of joy and gladness.

That there have been the most extensive movements of troops from Alexandria and other points, is beyond a doubt, and it is currently believed that the major portion of our army has had either skirmishing or hard-fought battles with the enemy within the last twenty-four hours.

It is generally believed an extensive forward movement was made by the whole army, to-day, under Gen. MCCLELLAN, involving a battle; but the result, if a battle was fought, has not yet been announced.

Our advices are up to noon to-day, (Friday,) and are from the most trustworthy sources.

GENERAL CORCORAN IN BOSTON.

A Most Warm and Enthusiastic Reception.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 29.

Gen. CORCORAN arrived in this city this forenoon. He came *vid* Fall River, and was welcomed at Newport, Fall River, Myricks, Taunton and Mansfield with most enthusiastic demonstrations of delight.

At Roxbury Gen. CORCORAN was welcomed with a formal reception from the City Government, and was escorted to the city line by a great turnout of citizens.

He was met by an immense procession from this city, headed by Mayor WIGHTMAN and the members of the City Council, who escorted him through the principal streets to Boston Common.

It seemed as if the entire population of Boston and its suburbs had turned out to welcome the gallant General.

Everywhere on the route of the procession, in the balconies, on the steps of houses, at the windows, on the sidewalks, in the street; the throng was immense.

Boston has never seen such a day of excitement and enthusiasm.

Gen. CORCORAN was introduced to an immense multitude on the Common, in an appropriate address by Mayor WIGHTMAN.

The cheering having subsided, Gen. CORCORAN thanked the audience for the reception extended him, and attributed it to their zeal for the good cause, and he felt it also as a compliment paid him as the representative of a class of adopted citizens, who had nobly done their duty to their country. He spoke of the heartless character of the rebellion, which sought to overthrow the fairest fabric of Government the world ever saw. Boston he referred to in terms of praise as the birthplace of American liberty and the home of the friends of their country; of men worthy to take the places of the revolutionary series. The race to which he belonged had also shown themselves the foremost supporters of the Constitution, and good old Massachusetts would be always ready to honor them. He did not forget the day when Massachusetts and New-York were side by side on the battle-field at Bull Run, and his welcome to him as an adopted citizen of New-York, was peculiarly grateful. The time had now arrived when nothing must be thought of but the duties and obligations we owe our country and to mankind; and he appealed to all present to do their duty in this matter, promptly and with a self sacrificing spirit. The Government was now fully awaked to the sense of its responsibility. All we wanted was a popular uprising to finish this war, and to aid that he was here as the guest of the city, without respect to party or nationality, to show to all his fellow-citizens of Irish birth what a calamity the success of this rebellion would be in depriving them of the only valuable place of refuge they had on the whole earth. Let not the politicians say they have suffered by the hand of the Know-Nothings. That was past, and to-day we had paraded at the funeral of Know-Nothingism. All acknowledge that the Irish citizens had done their duty so far, and they meant to do it till this rebellion was at end.

Gen. CORCORAN next spoke of the late mass meeting in New-York and of the Sixty-ninth which had returned home with him and would fill up its ranks and go back with him. They and he would go to avenge the insults the South has heaped upon Irishmen. The South and its instruments were opposed to our interests and an Irishman there was despised in the highest degree. The Sixty-ninth should not go alone to remedy these evils. He called upon his hearers to come forward and emulate the noble example of the men of that corps. He thought the degredation of white men in the South could be overrated, and spoke of the educated higher classes as ruling the masses with a despotic hand. Had he known how degraded a portion of the people of this country were, it might have prevented his ever becoming a citizen. Men had sat in the halls of state, and taken oaths year after year, who were false to them all the time! There were regiments at the South where 900 of the men had to sign their names with a cross. It is easy to make such people believe anything, and by falsifying facts and practicing upon their ignorance, the men who had been traitors for thirty years had led them into this terrible rebellion.

Gen. CORCORAN concluded by saying you know that the President of the United States intends to follow up this war for the restoration of the Union, nothing more, nor nothing less. We have nothing to do with the Slavery question. As a matter of course it will settle itself as we march along. The Government is not going to make war for it. We are fighting for the Constitution and the Union and nothing else. We cannot help it.

I render you my heartfelt thanks for this grand ovation to-day. It will always be an incentive to duty, and will show to all that a man who acts right and does his duty will meet with his reward.

The speech, of which the above is only an outline, was eloquently patriotic throughout, and was frequently interrupted with hearty applause. As the General left the stand the crowd was tumultuously patriotic, and actually carried him to his carriage. Nearly all the stores in the city were closed, and the reception was one of the greatest ovations ever witnessed in Boston.

Gen. CORCORAN dined with the City Government at the Revere House. The speeches were mainly an interchange of good feeling between native and adopted citizens.

Gen. CORCORAN alluded to the strange scene in Richmond in which fixed bayonets enforced an order against the music of the "Star-spanged Banner" as treasonable, and to his pleasure at again hearing the air. He declared that his sufferings were much heightened by the efforts for his release, and that a century of suffering could be endured for such citizens as labored to that end.

Speeches were made by the Mayor and other, Mr. PINCKNEY, President of the Council of New-York, speaking for that City, and Mr. PRICE, M. C., of Boston, for President LINCOLN, assuming that like WASHINGTON in his day, he was first in the hearts of his countrymen.

In the evening, after a serenade, Gen. CORCORAN addressed several thousand people, in which he said the North was not in the remotest degree the cause of the war. It was brought on only by a few demagogues in the South, and he charged upon the South the barbarities of murdering more than a thousand soldiers, robbing more than six hundred dead bodies, and treating as felons officers of Gen. POPE's army. He thanked God they could not provoke the Government to like barbarities. He expressed the assurance that the President would be sustained in his call for troops, and urged enlistments. When cheers were given for the Sixty-ninth, he said they would be heard by his men, who would not cease to fight till the war was over. Though fighting for the liberties of this country, he believed it to be the most effectual way of securing those of Ireland.

The General leaves here early in the morning, and speaks in Worcester and Springfield on his way heme.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Operations Against the Guerrillas on the Mississippi.

Abandonment of Baton Rouge by Our Forces.

GOVERNOR SHEPLEY AGAIN ON DUTY.

Breckinridge Threatening to Raise the Black Flag.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., the United States gunboat *Sumter* (rebel prize) grounded near the town of Bayou Sara. After many ineffectual attempts on the part of the Captain and crew to get her off, they started in a yawl down to Baton Rouge for assistance. While thus temporarily abandoned, she was attacked by the guerrillas on shore, who finally set on fire and destroyed it. For this wanton act, some of our gunboats that had come up to help the *Sumter*, opened upon the town, and completely destroyed it, and then went ashore and burnt up St. Francisville, a mile back from the river.

Capt. PORTER, of the *Essex*, has since started up the river with a determination to demolish any place along the banks which has been used as to protect guerrilla bands engaged in firing upon our steamboats and other National craft. VAN DORN's brutal order, that the people should move back eight miles from the river banks, is being carried out by the policy pursued by the guerrilla parties, who, acting under rebel Government orders, are inviting destruction upon the heads of the innocent people who inhabit these towns, and who have protested in vain against the visits of the guerrillas, which they know could only end in the utter destruction of all they are worth; but what does the rebel Government care for the people at large? there are less than 300,000 white men in all the rebel States who have any clearly acknowledged rights. In the meantime, it is represented that the negroes are utterly demoralized, and for all practical purposes have quit work. As might be expected, provisions are, among the people, at starvation prices. A single barrel of flour, it is said, was sold—back of Baton Rouge, since BRECKINRIDGE's command has been in the vicinity—for $100, and the current price for flour at Vicksburgh, for some time past, has been $50. I cannot imagine what the people, numbering hundreds of families, of these destroyed towns, unused to work, are to do. The climate is terrible, and the mosquitoes make camping out in the woods an utter impossibility, and there is neither room nor food to be had on the plantations. The rebel leaders, however, seem to possess but one insane idea, and that is to destroy what they cannot conquer and possess.

Capt. NIMS, of Nims' Battery, is at present in New-Orleans recovering, I am happy to say, from a severe fit of sickness. His labor, and the excitement attending the battle of Baton Rouge, finally resulted in an attack of fever, but skillful attendance, warm friends and a good constitution will most likely carry him through.

While I write this, preparations are going on to fit up the Assistant Aldermen's room, City Hall, for Governor SHEPLEY. Attending the abandonment of Baton Rouge by our troops, was the securing from the State Capitol all the valuable documents the Confederates left behind them, together with all the pictures, and the statue of Washington by HIRAM POWERS. This was done by especial orders of Gen. BUTLER.

Up to this moment I have not heard as to the final decree with regard to the destruction of the city. If it is left it will become a nest for guerrillas; if destroyed, it will be a sacrifice to the decree of war, necessary, no doubt, but nevertheless a fearful evidence of the punishment the leaders of the rebellion have brought upon the deluded people. As part of the plan of progress up and down the Mississippi from the mouth to St. Louis, Baton Rouge was a chain in the hub of cities, but with the temporary abandonment of the river, the place was of no strategic importance, as nothing was left but to withdraw the brave troops to New-Orleans where their presence is much needed.

It is generally understood here that the rebels intend to attack the city. To make a commencement, was instigated the attack of BRECKINRIDGE on Baton Rouge. Meantime it appears that JEFF. THOMPSON, with an accumulating force, is at a place called Patchatoola, about 40 miles from here, on the Jackson Railroad. Gen. RUGGLES remains still across the Lake, possibly some twenty miles distand. From intercepted correspondence, it is evident that the maddest of the Confederates do not believe that they can carry the city, but they so believe, that by making a formidable demonstration, the traitors inside will rise, and set the city on fire. This is their brave scheme, and this is their hope, as they frequently shew in the apparently casual remark, "Well, I'm afraid that if the city were vigorously assaulted the mob would rise inside and set our houses on fire." And this is the plan encouraged, strange as it may seem, by many whose property is all centered here, and whose families will be engulphed in the conflagration.

ORDER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 62.—Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY having entered upon his duties as Military Governor of Louisiana, all officers on duty in this city or in Algiers, except officers of the Division Staff, will report to Col. HENRY W. BIRGE, Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Acting Brigadier-General.

Gen. BIRGE will report for orders to Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY. By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

GREAT UNION DEMONSTRATION.

From the Delta, 23d.

The greatest demonstration that has ever taken place in New-Orleans gladdened the hearts of her loyal citizens last night. Early in the evening, the different streets that lead to the City Hall, where the great meeting was to take place, were thronged with men, young and old, wending their way to take their part as lovers of their country. Very soon the Lyceum Hall was filled to overflowing with a dense mass of humanity, and were surged back into the street, where another stand had been erected for the accommodation of speakers. The wildest excitement pervaded the vast multitude outside, that extended up and down St. Charles-street for nearly a block, and as some noble sentiment sprang from the orator's heart and found utterance in glowing words, cheer after cheer went up, which must have caused the despicable traitors in our midst to seek the darkest recesses of their holes, for they must have trembled to the very marrow at the sound. The voice of the people is the voice of God, and they shuddered at its dreadful intonations.

Speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen, and the whole affair was a great success.

AN IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

BRECKINRIDGE THREATENING TO RAISE THE BLACK FLAG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17, 1862.

To the Editor of the Delta:

SIR: I am directed by the Major-General Commanding to send you the following important official correspondence, in order that it may be put upon record in an enduring form.

The flag under which the Confederates have hitherto fought is so dark to us that a slight change of color will not be observable.

Respectfully yours, R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, NEAR BATON ROUGE, Aug. 14, 1862.

To the Commanding Officer of the United States Forces at Baton Rouge:

SIR: The object of this communication is to call your attention to acts of outrage recently committed in this part of the Confederate States, under the orders of officers of the United States Army, and to other acts which, I am informed, are in contemplation under the same orders.

Many private houses have been wantonly burned, much private property has been taken or destroyed without compensation, many unarmed citizens have been seized and carried away into imprisonment upon false and frivolous pretexts, and information has reached these headquarters that negro slaves are being organized and armed, to be employed against us.

It is also stated that the Mayor of Bayou Sara has been ordered (in case he cannot procure negroes) to impress all able-bodied white persons, for the purpose of loading coal upon the boats of the United States fleet.

It has been the earnest desire of the Confederate authorities to conduct this war according to the usages of civilized nations, and they will adhere to them so long as they are respected by the United States.

I am instructed by Maj.-Gen. VAN DORN, commanding this Department, to inform you that the above acts are regarded as in violation of the usages of civilized warfare; and that in future, upon any departure from these usages, "he will raise the Black Flag, and neither give nor ask quarter."

I have the honor to request an answer to this communication, informing me of your future purposes touching the acts herein complained of. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Major-General C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, BATON ROUGE, Aug. 14, 1862.

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this date, I have the honor to make the following statement:

None of the acts therein referred to have been committed, to my knowledge, in this part of the United States, under the order of our officers.

No private houses have been wantonly burned. Since your attack of the 5th inst. disclosed your purpose to drive this army from the public property of the United States, I have determined to adopt such measures as will enable me, in strict accordance with the laws of civilized warfare, to maintain my present position. The accomplishment of this purpose compels me reluctantly to burn a small number of houses, including those of the United States Government and of private persons. While it is not impossible that, through mistake, injustice may have been done in individual cases; and although the vigilance of officers may not always suffice to prevent wrong on the part of subordinates, yet I believe that no unarmed citizen has been seized or carried into imprisonment upon false or frivolous pretexts. No negro slaves have been armed against you in this Department. I have no information respecting the edict alleged to have been issued to the Mayor of Bayou Sara.

In future I shall permit no wanton destruction of private property. I shall permit no unarmed citizens to be seized upon false or frivolous pretexts. I shall not arm negroes unless in accordance with the laws of the United States.

But I am informed that a corps of blacks fought against us in the battle of Baton Rouge; and that our pickets were found tied to trees, shot through the head. And I am sorry to remind you that a most barbarous system of guerrilla warfare is authorized by your officers, and practiced by your men in this department. While we saved your drowning men at Memphis, you shot ours at White River. I am informed, too, that occasionally you have raised the black flag at the commencement of an action. Nevertheless, I shall never raise the black flag, which all civilized nations abhor; but I shall try to maintain the flag which you have so often promised to defend.

Your obedient servant,

HALBERT E. PAINE, Colonel Commanding U. S. Forces.

Major-Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, C. S. A.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

THE DRAFT IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 29.

It is now positively known that the draft will not take place in the State of New-York on the 3d of September; nor can the time be yet definitively fixed. The enrollment, which must first be perfected, is completed in some States and is far advanced in all. The day on which the draft will take place will be designated by the Governor. There are now about 60,000 troops enrolled in the State to fill the call for 300,000 volunteers and for old regiments. This leaves about 58,000 to raise under the call for 300,000 conscripts. Probably about sixteen days remain for volunteering before the draft.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, PENN., Friday, Aug. 9.

Information received in Military Departments here, from every section of the State, justifies the belief that a draft will have to be resorted to in very few districts if any. Volunteers are pledged in almost every county, to be furnished promptly after the quota is declared.

Two full regiments will be sent to Washington from this place each day during the next seven days, and seven additiodal regiments will be sent from Philadelphia as fast as transportation can be procured.

Arrival of Gov. STANLY in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 29.

Gov. STANLY, of North Carolina, arrived here to-day, and proceeded to Washington.

THE GOLDEN GATE DISASTER.

Full Particulars Received by Overland Mail.

Statements of Capt. Hudson and Capt. R. H. Pearson.

TERRIBLE SCENES OF SUFFERING

Capt. Hudson's Statement to the Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

From the San Francisco Daily Alta California, Aug. 7.

MANZANILLA, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have to report to you the total loss of the *Golden Gate*, by fire, which occurred on the afternoon of the 27th inst., fifteen miles to the westward of Manzanilla. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when at dinner, the ship was reported to be on fire. I immediately arose from the table, requesting the passengers to remain quiet, and proceeded to the spar deck, when I found a dense volume of smoke coming up from the engine-room hatchway. All the fire hose of the ship were immediately put in requisition and worked with all possible energy.

The ship was now about three or four miles from the land. I saw at a glance the impossibility of subduing the flames, and immediately put the helm up to run the ship ashore. Men, women and children were now ordered forward, and probably one hundred had reached the forecastle, when the flames spread with such rapidity as to cut off all communication with the after part of the ship. I ordered Mr. WADDELL, the Chief Engineer, to keep the engine moving as long as possible. All regular communication with the engine-room was cut off in a few minutes by the flames. Several of the firemen and engineers were still below. The feed valves of the boilers and furnace doors were opened wide, and all precautions used to prevent explosion.

So rapid was the spread of the flames, however, that the engineers and their men barely escaped with their lives, by forcing a passage through the after freight-room bulkhead. At 5½ o'clock we grounded, about 300 yards from the beach, where there was a heavy surf breaking. Before reaching the shore, the after boats were lowered away and filled with passengers, under charge of my chief officer, Mr. NOLAN, who remained by the ship, rendering all possible aid in saving life. In the meantime, life-preservers, spars, and everything of a buoyant nature, were furnished to the passengers—thrown overboard after she struck.

The flames spread with such rapidity that the hurricane deck, from the formast aft, fell with a tremendous crash before reaching the shore, and soon afterwards the foremast went by the board. The heat had now become so intense as to compel all who remained to leave the burning wreck, by lowering themselves in the water with lines furnished for that purpose; and many had thrown themselves into the water from various parts of the ship. After all had left, Capt. PEARSON and myself dropped from the bowsprit, and succeeded, with great difficulty, in reaching the beach. I found about eighty had reached the shore with life.

All that remained visible of the ship at 8 P. M. was her engines, boilers and wheel frames. At daylight on the following morning, the 28th inst., we found and buried sixteen bodies, and at 8 A. M. we started for Manzanilla, and at noon we reached the terminus of the beach, about five miles from the wreck, and found the roads impassable from the density of the chapparel or brushwood. At 3 P. M. a boat hove in sight, with which we communicated and sent to Manzanilla for relief. On the morning of the 28th two of our boats reached us and reported that they had saved sixty-four passengers.

The *St. Louis*, touching at Manzanilla early the same morning, and hearing of our disaster, came to our assistance and rescued those who had remained with me on the beach. We had, on leaving San Francisco, two hundred and forty-two passengers and ninety-six crew. There now remain seventy-two passengers and sixty-two crew, making our lost and missing, some of whom may yet be found, two hundred and four. Capt. LAPIDGE will remain at this port until to-morrow evening, the 30th inst., for the purpose of searching still further for missing passengers.

From the shelving beach and heavy surf where the ship is lying, there remains little or no probability, in my opinion, of saving the treasure. I shall remain, however, as agent of the underwriters, with a portion of my crew and officers, for its protection; and with the hope, also, of being able to save additional life. Orders from you will reach me through the house of OETLINGS & Co., of Manzanilla. I cannot say too much of the efficiency and coolness of my officers and crew, under the trying circumstances through which they have passed. Very respectfully, &c.,

W. W. HUDSON.

MESSRS. FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, San Francisco.

Full Statement of Capt. R. H. Pearson.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Capt. PEARSON to a friend:

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS.

STEAMER ST. LOUIS, OFF MANZANILLA, July 29, 1862.

On the 27th inst., at about 4:45 P. M., as we had just sat down to dinner, it was reported to Capt. HUDSON that the steamer (*Golden Gate*) was on fire. We immediately left the table; he took the deck, while I ran to fight the fire, which originated between the forward smoke stack and the cabin galley. I saw the forward part of the upper engine-room in a blaze, (that portion of the deck just under the galley.) The engineer was attaching the hose, while I ran to the paddle-box, calling on all I met to follow and pass down the buckets of water that were always kept there. This was done, and I dashed water in around the smoke-stack till I was driven from it by the smoke and heat. I then ran to the upper deck, aft, to see that they were getting the hose along from the after pump, and, as this was being done, I turned to say a word of caution to some men who were getting one of the boats over; heard Capt. HUDSON say that he had headed the steamer for the shore, which was distant some three and a half miles. Jumping down below, I saw at a glance we were a doomed ship, as the flames flared up the engine from the hatch; met Mr. WADDELL, who said his men below were cut off and would be burned, and we decided to knock down the bubkhead in the after freight-room, and, if possible save them; this was done, and WADDELL himself, when prevented by the fire from coming up, jumped overboard from the after freight port and was saved.

Immediately I directed the panic-stricken women and children who were in the cabin to the stairways over the paddleboxes forward, myself carrying two of Mr. RICKARD'S children, the flames burning as we rushed by them. About this time it was that Capt. HUDSON was driven from the port paddlebox forward. At the risk of my life I passed back again over the paddlebox, cut the cover of the forward afterboat and caught at three life-preservers. Rushing forward again through the scorching heat I met Mr. FLINT and Purser WOOD to each of whom I gave one of the life-preservers, and secured one to the fore-rigging to use myself if I became so exhausted as to need one. Mr. WOOD gave his to a woman, who, notwithstanding, was lost.

My labors were now turned to the head pump and hose, and we fought the fire foot by foot, until the men were drivee away. At about this time the steamer changed her course from the direction of the land to the northward, as if the wheelsman had been forced to leave his post; but she soon changed again, and headed straight on for the beach.

I unrove the awning side ropes that were burned off, and made them fast to the forward rails, that the passengers might cling to them, and advised those who could not swim to secure such things as would float them, and keep calm until the steamer struck the beach. Many did so, but others, confused and bewildered, threw themselves at once into the water.

At 5½ o'clock P. M., by my watch, the upper deck fell in, and the foremast went by the board, falling to starboard; soon after this she took the beach very easily, having but little way, though the engines kept working up to that time; then it was that I told the people to jump and try their best to reach the shore.

Huge breakers were rolling past the ship, sweeping everything before them to the beach, and those persons who retained strength when cast on the shore, helped to drag the exhausted or dead from the surf.

At last, Capt. HUDSON and myself were alone, Tearing off our clothing as we lung on under the bowsprit, with flakes of fire falling on us from above, we watched our chance to jump in after a roller; but the rope HUDSON held burned off, and he fell into the water, washed ashore, and I was alone, exhausted, physically and mentally, with both hands, left arm and right shoulder burned, and so, though I am a good swimmer, as you will remember, I doubted if I should reach the shore if I abandoned my life-preserver. Seeing a small spar fast to the starboard bow by a rope, I jumped with my life-preserver, and was swept some distance from the steamer across the starboard bow; but I swam back to the spar I spoke of, got astride of it, but was capsized twice, enough to prove that my strength was not equal to the task before me. I managed to put the life-preserver on, bct could not tie it; I let go, when I was swept across to the port side, threw myself on my back, and before another roller came, succeeded in fastening it.

Then I was overtaken by a quick succession of immense breakers, beaten and bruised by them, and was finally pitched amongst the wreck of spars attached to the foremast. The danger was imminent of being crushed, but my strength was nearly gone, and I could make no effort to free myself; but the next roller threw me clear of them and on to the beach, when some good friends rushed down and dragged me into security. I quickly regained my strength, and was deeply pained to learn that more were not saved. Some were lying dead, and some whose names I called had not been seen. We mustered but one hundred persons. Many and familiar and other familiar faces were not among them. We were sad indeed.

While the fire roared through our noble ship, and huge seas made breacses through the charred timber, hurling the flames high in the air, we gathered our dead by the light, and laid them on the sand, out of the reach of the sea, and then sat down to watch the gloomy scene.

By 9 o'clock P. M., what was not burned of the steamer was broken up. The bow and stern came ashore, and in the morning there was nothing left but the keel-plate, wheels and attachments. The beach was strewn with various portions of the wreck. Some kegs of ale were picked up, and suffering as we all were from thirst and exhaustion, it revived many who were too weak to stand.

Among our number we recognized Capt. WHITNEY, P. C. S. N. Co., and a better man does not live; Mr. MCMULLEN, exhausted and bowed to the earth by the loss of wife and children, and Mr. WADDELL, Chief Engineer. We had seen several of the ship's boats, after changing about a little, keep away for Manzanilla, which was distant some fourteen miles, and we hoped that they would come to our relief early in the morning.

As soon as day broke we buried the dead, four of them were women, two of these elderly women, and, I think, from the second cabin, an insane person, and Mrs. MCMULLEN.

We buried them in the sand, digging the graves with pieces of board. Mrs. MCMULLEN was a lady much esteemed, and as we straightened her stiffened limbs and covered her face, my heart ached that so untimely a fate should check a life so useful, and so lonely a grave should mark the resting-place of one that in life was surrounded by so many loving friends. We placed a cross at the head of the graves to designate the spot as sacred.

When this sad duty was over, we started toward Manzanilla, marching over burning sands, through jungles and thornt, around the mountain, until we got abreast the "White Rock," eleven miles from the town. Here we found in the wood a little water, brackish and dirty; still, it was our salvation, and we drank it eagerly. After resting, we surveyed, with a new sense of our position, the high mountains towering above us, covered with an impenetrable chapparel on the one hand, and impassable cliffs on the other, bordering the sea.

On leaving the vicinity of the wreck our party numbered nearly one hundred, five children and one woman—a Mrs. WALLACE. God bless the woman, a braver and better I never saw, and never can I forget how she cheered the weary through our toilsome and painful wanderings—how, when others rested, she bathed the crying children in the only fresh water we found, to enable them to hold out, and so on through the next night, with our little band of about twenty-five, some badly burned, and all sore and lame—our feet bound in old canvass (pieces of the foretopsail, that came on shore with the yard,) and most of what we had on taken from the dead.

Here we passed the night, without water or food, while those who were in advance strayed into the mountains. But we were comforted by the appearance of the Custom-house boat of *Manzanilla*; she took two men who were able to get to a point of rock, from which they jumped, and were then picked up by the men in the boat, who promised to come to our aid in the morning. Through the long night we suffered, and at daybreak sent two men in search of water, of which they procured enough for a scant drink for all; and then, a little refreshed, we took up our line of march over the mountains to get to where we could jump from the rocks into the water, when the boats should come to our rescue.

We climbed through chaparral, cateus and thorns, over ledges and down frightful steeps such as you never saw. Mrs. W. did all this with the strongest, without a murmur; she faltered once, poor soul, when we reached the rock from which we jumped, and as I tied the rope around her which was thrown me. She dreaded the fearful waters and feared we would not reach the boat; but at the right time I told her to jump, gave her a push and she was safely drawn to the boat.

About this time, Mr. NOLEN, in one of the *Golden Gate* boats, came in sight, and shouted that the *St. Louis* was at hand. Capt. HUDSON, a man badly burned, Mrs. W and I got into the Custom-House boat, where we found the good old French doctor, (DORMETT,) of Mazanilla, who had come to our relief with wine, water and bread; the other boats, under Messrs. NOLEN and SUTTON, took off the remainder of our fellow sufferers.

Capt. LAPIDGE received us with open arms; he, his officers, and some of his passengers, cared for our wounded and burst, and clothed us.

While I write, (for I fear that I may break down to-morrow,) the steamer is cruising about, firing guns, and picking up the stragglers that come out of the mountains.

At 3 P. M. we came to anchor at Manzanilla, leaving the boats out to rescue all they could find. Before we came in, we saw several dead bodies drifting to the southeast.

We had hoped that this steamer's boats had saved a number of passengers, and, as it was but a short distance to Manzanilla, would have returned to hunt us up on Monday morning; but those in charge of the boats did not keep close enough to shore, and the current swept all but one some twenty miles to the southeast of the port, so that they did not get to Manzanilla till Monday afternoon. Then I learn from Mr. CONNER, late United States Consul at Mazatlan, that much time was lost in trying to induce the Captain of the brig *Minerva*, of Mazatlan (on which he and his family came passengers) to come to our assistance.

The inhuman wretch refused to move, though Mr. CONNER and others had worked all night to hasten our deliverance. Bonds were offered eim of ten times the value of his vessel, but no persuasion or entreaty touched his heart of stone; he was as unmerciful as the fire and waves from which we were trying to escape. The contrast between this scoundrel and the inhabitants of Manzanilla was most striking; they threw open their houses, fed the hungry, clothed the naked, and buried, with the kindest care, three little children, who died from burns and exhaustion. The name of the Captain of the *Minerva* we have not learned.

A list of the saved will be sent up, and by that you will know who were lost. I am tolerably well, save a few burns; but there are several others so much worse than I am, that I do NOT say a word. I have lost all I had with me; but I regret most my box of presents, which I had received through the past fifteen years. My only comfort is that I tried to do my duty in saving the ship and passengers; I never turned from what I conceived to be my duty, to save even a paper of my own. My chief regret is that so many were lost; it has been a fearful calamity, to be remembered with pain by all of us as long as we shall live.

I wish to mention Mr. WILLIAM W. WALKER, who carried a small boy, most of the time, through our wearisome tramp; his endurance was remarkable, and his humanity an honor to human nature.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

From all that I can learn I think that the fire originated in the after galley, between the stoves and the smokestack; it got the start of the crew, and the ship burned up in the incredibly short space of time narrated here. I think Capt. HUDSON and his officers and crew did all in their power, and what they conceived to be best, to save life.

I have written this while the incidents are fresh on my mind, and I have no time or disposition to overlook or correct this. You can understand a plain sailor statement.

JULY 30.—The brig *Minerva* was bound to Acapulco, and though we felt like hanging the Captain to the yard-arm for his dastardly conduct in not going to the scene of the disaster, about thirty of us concluded to proceed to Acapulco in her. The brig was short of provisions, but Capt. HUDSON made all arrangements for the passengers, so that we might intercept the *Uncle Sam* at Acapulco, and go on to our destination; but after we were all on board, and the *St. Louis* had been detained two hours or more, the scoundrelly Captain refused to give us a guarantee when he would sail. We were fearful he would take his own time about leaving after the *St. Louis* left, got out to sea, drift about in calms, and fail to reach Acapulco in time to take the *Sam*, and we concluded to return to the *St. Louis*, and take the chance of meeting her as we went up. None of us were well, and several are now on the doctor's list.

Please inform Mr. BAYERQUE that his friend, Dr. BODINIER, was drowned; his body was recognized floating past a boat. Yours, truly,

R. H. PEARSON.

P. S.—Mr. FLINT and Dr. JONES are both lost. HOLLADAY was picked up by a boat, and is alive to tell his own story. I ought to have mentioned one or two little incidents that may be of interest, showing the miraculous escape of four children who came ashore in our party—one a baby of three months, a child of Mrs. GIFFIN. Its brother was saved by the boats; its father and mother are supposed to be lost. I understand they are from Baltimore. Strange to say, three little children by the name of MANCHESTER were saved; one of them, a girl, with us—the other two, a boy and a girl, by the boats.

Search by Steamer St. Louis.

The steamer *St. Louis*, on her upward, trip arrived at Manzanilla, at 4½ o'clock on the morning of the 29th. She was immediately boarded, and Capt. LAPIDGE, her Commander, informed of the disaster to the *Golden Gate*. Without coming to anchor she was put about, and headed for the disabled vessel. About five miles below where the ship lay, and close to "White Rock," four boats, manned, were loaded with provisions and water, and put for a point on the curved shore on the beach two miles distant. Lower down, and nearer the *St. Louis*, a boat containing natives was seen making ineffectual efforts to land. The guns of the steamer were fired at intervale to apprise fugitives in the mountains of her presence The *St. Louis* then proceeded on to the wreck, and found the woodwork burned, and little to be seen but her boilers and other iron work. Some ladies were found floating in the water around the wreck. The first officer here manned another boat, and cruised up and down the beach, rescuing some ten or a dozen passengers. On her return, the *St. Louis* ran some twelve miles below Manzanilla, but found no persons, either dead or alive. She arrived again at Manzanilla late on the same evening. An abortive attempt was made to charter a Mexican brigantine to convey the shipwrecked passengers to Acapulco. Capt. HUDSON and crew were left at Manzanilla to look after the wreck, missing boat, and any stray passengers who might be subsequently found.

—Mr. Charles Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, was arrested, it seems, on the affidavit of Edward Willard, who deposed to having heard him utter the treasonable sentiments which he expressed in his speech at the Democratic Mass Meeting on Saturday.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE IN SPECIAL SESSION.

A DRAFT BILL PASSED THE SENATE—THE MILITARY BOARD DISPENSED WITH—A BILL AGAINST "SOUTHERN RIGHTS" SOCIETIES, GATHERINGS AND DISPLAYS—GENS. NELSON AND JACKSON TAKE THE FIELD—GENERAL IMPRESSMENT OF REBELS' SLAVES—FALSE RUMORS FROM REBEL SOURCES, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

The Senate on Saturday, 24 to 6, passed the House Draft bill, with amendments providing for a fine of $100, to be retained from one's pay, in addition to his arrest, if he fail to attend after being drafted or accepted; and for a fine of $10 to $50 against any person liable to draft who, when physically able to do so, should fail to attend at the time and place of the draft. Mr. HARRISON, of Louisville, presents a bill for a five cents tax upon every hundred dollars' worth of taxable property in the State for the support of families of Kentucky officers and soldiers now or any time hereafter in the National or State service. The Senate adopted the House resolution promising and requesting compliance with the Government's nine months' requisition through voluntary enlistments; and the House resolution authorizing Gov. ROBINSON to muster into three months' service all the Home Guards. The Senate, 29 to 0, passed Mr. SPEED'S bill dispensing with the Military Board, transferring its duties and funds to the Governor, and its books and papers to the Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals. Kentucky's enrolled militia last year numbered 137,211, her Union volunteers, on the 16th instant, about 41,700. There may be at least 20,000 Kentuckians in the rebel ranks.

The House passed to its third reading a Senate bill, for the imprisonment for one to five years of every K. G. C., and every member or attendant of any secret or public secession meeting, club or association, and every conspirator or combiner with others to levy war against this State, or aider and comforter of this State's enemies; and for the fining from $50 to $100 of any displayer of the secession flag or symbols, and of any one who shall seduce or persuade any other to commit any of the offences prohibited by this act.

The Legislature is urged to pass a resolution compelling every employe of the State Government to take a proper oath of fidelity to the Union, and give bonds for its faithful observance; also, to purge itself of its dozen dangerous and traitorous members. Mr. SPARE'S offers a resolution that three "Southern Rights" members of the House visit the Southern Confederacy to procure the liberation of all Kentucky prisoners in the rebel States, and that the expenses of this committee be paid with the Confederacy's script.

Mr. BACHELLER, of Larne and Rockcastle, offers a resolution instructing the House Military Committee to report what State action is necessary to facilitate the immediate construction of a railroad from some point in Central Kentucky to Cumberland Gap, in accordance with the President's recommendation.

It appears that Gen. BOYLE retains his position here, but is relieved by Gen. NELSON of the active command of all infantry troops forwarded to Lexington and Lebanon, and by Gen. JAS. S. JACKSON of the command in the field of all the cavalry in the State. Gen. JACKSON, in his card to the people of the Second District, resigning his position as their Congressman, promises again "to meet in battle the fierce and ruthless enemies of our country. Whatever I have and whatever I am are at the command of my country in this struggle for her existence." Gen. BOYLE has set to work upon the city defences quite a number of contrabands. A general impressment of Kentucky rebels' slaves for repairing roads, digging intrenchments and doing camp drudgery and chores, seems not unlikely. He now requires no permits to leave the city, except for persons leaving by rail or steamer.

I reckon Gens. NELSON and BUELL will issue orders like Gen. MERRILL'S in Missouri, to punish and put a stop to inexcusable surrenders and surprises.

You will continue to hear many manufactured and exaggerated rumors from the West and Southwest, often raised and spread by enemies to distract your attention and divert your troops from the at present main seat of war in Virginia. Even though the National Government should meet with further temporary backsets in Virginia, a plentiful surplus of men from the Ohio and Upper Mississippi valleys can and will be raised to suppress any uprising in Tennessee, Missouri or Kentucky, and to prevent or repel any invasion of either. PONTIAC.

THE TENNESSEE FRONTIER.

CONCENTRATION OF NATIONAL TROOPS—GEN. MORRIS—MOVEMENTS OF BUELL'S ARMY—MORGAN'S SUCCESSES—INEFFICIENCY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 24, 1862.

This place famed for its rebel fortifications and Provisional Governments, has again become quite a military post. The morning reveille and the evening tattoo, are regularly heard, while at intervals the thunder of cannon booms out upon the air. All day the tramp of cavalry is heard, while the "hurrying to and fro" of armed infantry, with their furbished bayonets gleaming in the sun creates quite a martial appearance in our midst. Fresh troops are continually arriving in the State, and many of them reach this point. Thus far the State of Indiana has carried off the palm in sending troops under the new call, to this theatre of operations. The troops she has sent, too, are for the most part fine looking, vigorous and athletic men.

Gen. MORRIS and Staff passed through here to-day for Louisville. His mission, it is understood, is to supervise the organization and drill of the new Indiana troops as fast as they arrive in the State. As the new troops come into service it is understood that one or two of the old regiments are to be attached to each brigade, for the purpose of facilitating their perfect drill in the art of war, and producing soldierly discipline from the start. This is a wise arrangement, and no man is better qualified to attend to carrying it out than Gen. MORRIS, who is one of the most effective men, as a disciplinarian and martinet, in the army. A battery of six guns, rifled 14-pounders, passed up on the train this morning, supported by a splendid-looking body of infantry. They are, as I learn, designed for the region of Cumberland GAP, to protect Southeastern Kentucky from the menaces and incursions of the rebels, who have assumed such a threatening attitude toward the people of that section. This battery and infantry have seen service, and will render a good account of themselves, if they ever get in sight of the enemy.

This morning I had an interview with a prominent gentleman from Nashville, who had been three days making the trip from that city to this place. He states that things are very unquiet in Nashville, and that the Secessionists pretend to be sanguine that the rebels will repossess themselves of the city in a very short time. He thinks that the Chattanooga Road is in no immediate danger—all the bridges and trestleing being stockaded, and the road most vigilantly guarded; though he says that the trains are frequently fired upon, and attempts often made by prowling guerrillas to tear up the track. He has no doubt, from close investigation and conversation with well-posted Union men and officers, that Gen. BUELL'S army, or at least a large portion of it, will fall back from its present position on Battle Creek, to Tennessee and Nashville. This step will be taken not because BUELL is menaced, nor on account of any apprehensions of his being surrounded and overwhelmened by superior rebel forces; the sterile country in which he is situated has been exhausted of supplies, while the depredations in his rear, and the cutting off of his communications, render it next to impossible to procure a sufficiency of subsistence for his large army. Hence the supposed necessity of a retrograde movement.

From other sources it is reported that the rebel General, BRAXTON BRAGG, is certainly daxking Louisville, with designs upon Nashville, from which point he is to fall upon BUELL'S rear, while the forces at Chattanooga attack his present front. Whatever reasons may exist for this report, we are very incredulous as to its correctness.

For the surrender of Clarksville, it now seems that the military authorities of Nashville must share a part of the disgrace with Col. MASON. They were notified of the approach of the rebels in force, and of Col. MASON'S inability to hold the place and protect the Government stores, with the small force at his disposal, and urged to hurry forward reinforcements. The reinforcements were not sent. WOODARD appeared with 1,500 men, and Col. MASON surrendered without even a show of resistance. The amount of Government stores captured, it is ascertained, is over $200,000 worth, instead of $100,000 as stated in a former letter.

The report of the fight between Gen. JOHNSON, of the regular volunteer United States Cavalry, and MORGAN'S men at Gallatin, on the 22d inst., as given in my last, is about correct, except that MORGAN made the attack instead of JOHNSON. JOHNSON and his command of 900 fought heroically for four hours, when the General and near 500 of his men being either killed or prisoners, the remainder dispersed and made good their escape. MORGAN, it is stated, has swelled his command at Gallatin, by the accession of infantry, till it now numbers near 4,000. That a dashing guerrilla chief, with originally a few desperate and outlawed followers, should be allowed to destroy railroads, and bridges, cut off communications and gather an army of 4,000 well armed men, on a prominent railroad, close to two strong Government military positions, seems marvelous. Gallatin is but twenty-six miles this side of Nashville, and forty-six miles the other side of this place. At Nashville there are from 10,000 to 12,000 United States troops, while at this place, and in close proximity to the road, there are as many more. Yet MORGAN is allowed to accumulate forces, capture our trains, destroy our roads, and retire three or four thousand of our men, by parol, from the service!

WOODARD, with a force of 1,400 rebels, continues his depredations unchecked, through the southwestern counties.

The relief volunteer fund subscribed by this (Warren) county has reached $5,000. CURTIUS.

EXPERIENCES OF A UNION CAPTAIN.

A NARROW ESCAPE—NOTES AND INCIDENTS OF GUERRILLA WARFARE.

Extract from a Private Letter.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Aug. 21, 1862.

I wrote to you last Sunday week, inclosing my photograph card, and had left it on the table in my tent for the next mail, which was ordered out with my company to intercept a drove of Confederate cattle, some thirty miles from camp. It was then 10 o'clock at night. I had not been gone three hours before Col. BOONE, through his blockheadedness, allowed himself to be surprised by 1,200 guerrillas, under the notorious JOHN MORGAN. BOONE had but ninety-five fighting men in camp after our two companies went out after the cattle train; but I think it would not have made any difference if he had had a thousand and five, for he was a mile and a quarter away from camp, with his wife, and he surrendered his camp in his bedroom before anyone in camp knew anything about it. He also surrendered a company that was six miles off guarding a tunnel on the Nashville Railroad, as well as all my sick soldiers in hospital, and those I left behind guarding bridges below Gallatin. From these causes I have lost thirty men; ten of my men escaped capture. But for this I would have lost nearly half of my company. I only had forty-eight men with me—the other company same number. We only took a little food in our haversacks. MORGAN burned up everything that we left in camp. The only thing he spared was what the soldiers had on their backs. Some of my half-sick men whom I left behind took care of my trunk and dress uniform: but they were taken away from them, and my trunk dashed to pieces—clothes, papers and everything kicked about the streets of Gallatin. One of the prisoners saw a Texan Ranger with the photograph card I had inclosed in my letter to you, and by some means got him (the rebel) to give it to him (prisoner.) The beautiful silk flag that was presented to my company by the ladies of Louisville was in my tent, and my faithful black servant was shot while trying to conceal it in a corn-field after the surrender. When they got it they said it was too beautiful to destroy, but the d— got the upper hand of them, and they gave the rebel *women* the "honor" of tearing it to pieces. My noble wife, who came over to camp about the time they were about to destroy it, tried hard to save it, speaking to the guerrillas, and also endeavoring to shame the Gallatin women who took part in it.

The prisoners (according to MORGAN'S cheap style of capturing) were all paroled. They say that my wife acted bravely before the guerrillas. As soon as the place was surrendered they went to the house where she was, before she was up, *expecting to find me there*, like Col. BOONE. This was the first intimation she had of MORGAN'S gang being about. When she got the first opportunity she opened her trunk and concealed from its contents $500, which they would have had otherwise.

We were on a march for three days and nights, had a fight with guerrillas at the Rock House, killed three of them, and drove the whole band away. The cavalry from Bowling Green, who were in the rear of the Confederate cattle train, captured them before we were able to meet them in front. We were returning to Gallatin the next evening after our departure, and it was not until we were within 4 miles of that place, that our scouts came riding back to let us know that Gallatin had surrendered; and we could not believe it was so, until a Union friend of mine came riding along, and told me it was really true, and that he thought our two companies were included in the surrender. When the men heard what was said, they became so enraged that I could do nothing with them until we turned them into the woods, and after marching in a northern direction from Gallatin, we, in the darkness of the woods, fortified ourselves behind a stone wall, and determined to fight to the death sooner than surrender. Our scouts disarmed two of their scouts to begin with, but they went out too far, and from the second trip they never returned. Six companies came out to fight us, but they were afraid to come where we were, for fear of an ambuscade. MORGAN'S men have a dread of my skirmish style of drill; and with the woods to cover us, they would have made out but poorly against equal numbers, but they were twelve to our one, and our aim was to save our men. As soon as day began to break, we moved off as quietly as possible. We could hear the devils yelling in the distance, over the hills. The marching was terrible, being over the high knobs and on cow-paths. After 12 miles, we reached Fountain Head; and there we found that MORGAN had just left Gallatin, so we started back, meeting the paroled boys on the way. As they passed, all seemed rejoiced that I was not taken too, for they said MORGAN'S men had sworn to kill me if they caught me. By this time the men's feet were used up, they were bare-footed and the blood bursting from many as they dragged one foot after the other. About eight miles from Gallatin I met Col. BOONE; he commenced telling me how bravely my wife acted, but I had no desire to talk to him. When we were about six miles from G. some of the paroled boys said my wife was coming with an officer and his wife, and offered me his buggy to go and meet her, so I gave my company to my Lieutenant and took the road my wife was coming on so as to take her back to Gallatin. The two companies went by the other road leading to Gallatin. When I was about three miles from Gallatin one of my men came dashing back to meet me and tell me that MORGAN had returned with 15,000 men, and that the two regiments of Nationals sent in that morning from Nashville, were falling back, fighting against ten times their number. I turned my horse. Two soldiers were in the buggy with me; they were both paroled men, but swore they would die before they saw me taken. They begged me to make for Bowling Green, a distance of 36 miles. It was then 9 o'clock at night, and MORGAN'S scouts were all around. When we got to the forks of the road we met some of my men returning, and most of them so weak they could hardly walk. Many of them, unable to get along with their guns, smashed them on the rocks, to keep them from MORGAN'S men. I immediately got out of the buggy and walked with the scattered soldiers on the railroad track. The other officers were riding horses and went by an outside road; but I stayed by my men all that night on the march, and all the next day, in the hot sun. They were scattered all along the road, for miles, and MORGAN'S scouts would come out of the woods, at intervals, and ask them if they were paroled. Of course they would all say "Yes." Others would ask if they had "heard anything of Capt. NOBLE?" One old villain, with a party, came out of the woods in the night and wanted to know if I had been any place on the railroad. They told him "Yes; I was about six miles back, and coming!" At the same time I was a little ahead. He had a rope with a slip-knot hanging on the side of his saddle.

Had my men been kept together the short time that I was absent and paroled, to such exhausted, I would never have given over so far to the guerrillas in Tennessee. Only seven as well as my men, had become too weak to go beyond, and, about nine miles from Bowling Green, I sank down. One of my men went to a farm-house near by and found a Union man there who was going back to Bowling Green, who said I might ride with him if I would come to the forks of the road. I crawled there, and, as soon as I got into the buggy I fainted away, and remained unconscious nearly all the time before reaching Bowling Green, when I reported to the Commandant, who sent an armed train to bring in the men as they met them on the road. When the train returned you can imagine my joy to see my wife among the number. She had come on with Lieut. DAVIS, a paroled officer, and his wife, in a carriage.

I am doing pretty well now, except my feet; they are very sore. I have no servants either now; one was shot, and the other carried off. I have sent my wife home. Bowling Green is a lively place; all you can see is forts, breastworks, cannon and soldiers. Our two companies have not slept on blankets for twelve nights. We expect to have MORGAN'S *stealings* replaced in a few days, and we will then be able to give them another fight. I have made up my mind, and my men all likewise; we have, one and all, (my company,) sworn never to be taken by JOHN MORGAN.

GEN. WILCOX AT HOME.

A Stirring War Speech—Biography of Gen. Wilcox.

On Wednesday, Brig.-Gen. WILCOX reached Detroit, and had a most enthusiastic welcome. Among those on the platform at the Campus Martius, where the procession which escorted the General from the dépôt stopped, were Hon. LEWIS CASS, Hon. R. MCCLELLAND, Senator CHANDLER, and numerous other notabilities. A shower came up just as the reception ceremonies were commencing, and somewhat marred the enthusiasm of the occasion. The *Free Press* notices this incident:

"While the shower was at its height, the detachment of the old Michigan First, which had not before had a sight at their Colonel, filed up from their place in the procession to the immediate front of the stand. As they came in the presence of their Colonel, as if by impulse, every head was instantly uncovered, and they cheered and cheered again. They heeded not the drenching rain, but appeared almost insane with delight. Their excitement was shared by their Colonel, he swung his hat and cheered them, and gave evidence of the deepest emotions. Three hearty cheers were given for their old commander, and three again with a tiger, and three again. Hats were thrown in the air, and there were, apparently, not ways enough for expressing their joy. It was truly an affecting sight, and one which thrilled the heart of every beholder. It showed the affection the Colonel had won for himself in the hearts of the brave boys he led. This was really the best part of the occasion. Booming of cannon, ringing of bells, music, banners, flowers, processions, and set speeches, all the sincere and hearty efforts of the people to welcome in an appropriate manner the hero of the day, really affected him less than this meeting with the little remnant of his old command."

Gov. BLAIR made the welcoming speech. He concluded as follows:

"Their country we felt was our country, to be brought back under the flag of the Union, and to devastate it seemed like burning our own houses. And thus we played at war while they consolidated a hostile Government, crushed out opposition to it, created armies, arms and munitions, and made the power which defeated us at Bull Run, and turned back the army from Richmond. Is there any longer a doubt that this was a fatally mistaken policy? I think not. What, then, is the remedy? Simply to reverse all this. Let us make war—actual, positive, annihilating war. And why should we not? Rebellion is a crime, the most far-reaching and terrible in its consequences of all crimes. Let the thousands of our brave soldiers, slain in battle and dead of disease contracted in camp, testify how great a crime rebellion is. Let our millions upon millions of wasted treasure, to be wrung from the people hereafter, answer it; and let the families who mourn the brave who fall, say whether there should be forbearance any longer. Mercy toward rebels in arms is cruelty toward loyal men. I hope and believe that the Government of the United States now holds substantially this view, and will act in accordance with it. It is in this belief that the people of Michigan have joined the army of volunteers with unparalleled enthusiasm since the last call of the President. They feel an exulting confidence of victory, now that war is to be made in earnest. You, Sir, I trust, will march to the field with them in some important command. They now number thirty-three regiments—a large army of themselves. To command them is honor enough to satisfy the highest ambition. They go now to victory in the best of causes—victory which is to bring peace again to our distracted land. May you and they soon return again to us with your work accomplished, our Government reëstablished in all its territories, and the liberties of the people secured forever. Then, again, may we all once for all bid you, as I now do, welcome home."

Gen. WILCOX, in reply, detailed at length the circumstances of his capture and imprisonment, and said:

"I wish to ask, is it right to fight against a people who are fighting for their independence? We have been so sensitive in that respect in the case of foreign nations, I have no longer any doubts on the point, if I ever had. I am satisfied that the men who have the lead are fighting to fix a despotism on the whites of the South. If the people were fighting for their liberties, they would turn their arms against JEFF. DAVIS and his crew. Now we come to the higher question. Is it right for a Government to try and suppress a rebellion, no matter how large or respectable in numbers it may be? On this question I hold the same opinion. This Government is founded on the intelligence and spirit of freedom of New-England. This Government must rise and put down all encroachments upon it at whatever cost.

Freedom of speech is not allowed in the South. The questions of the day are not allowed to be discussed in the Press. Now, the ignorant and oppressed hate not only the North but all her institutions. They hate her schools, colleges, manufactories, and the enterprize which has given to the country so much success, which has aided to give, to the North as well as the South, a nationality. If they succeed in their rebellion, it is the intention of these men to fight eternally against our institutions. Now, I have nothing to say with regard to the politics of the question, as far as Slavery is concerned. I see this scaly monster which has risen up in our midst, and with his terrible gripe intends to crush us out, and that monster is Slavery. I was a Democrat and I am a Democrat still. I say that this monster is Slavery at the bottom, with that scum of all the earth, Southern chivalry, at the top. We, Democrats and Abolitionists, can shake hands on that subject. This war, with its thunder and its revolution, is crushing out Slavery. Mr. DAVIS and his compeers, do not wish you to do anything else than to raise the banner of emancipation. Make this an emancipation war and you unfie the South. The President is right, and I stand by him as long as he carries out his policy. [Applause.] Now, with regard to this war, which I denominated in the City of Washington the other day, as a brainless one, men of the Senate, men of the Cabinet, and one of the Departments came around me and said, that is just what the people think. [Applause.] In view of this we have got to close the books of last year and let it all go as lost. The first step to a man's reformation is his discovery of his error.

I take the whole thing into consideration, and am satisfied that we can crush this rebellion. They have got between five and eight hundred thousand men in the field, and I think they can bring into the field from ten to fourteen hundred thousand. This will surprise many, but they take everybody, and there are in their army young boys and gray-haired men. There is a negro element in the rebel army, and a late law of the rebel congress allows two cooks to every company; then, there are, too, colored teamsters, musicians and laborers, numbering sixty or seventy to a regiment. In this way, to say nothing of the negro teamsters and laborers on fortifications, they add about seven per cent. to the army. Now, then, they have conducted this war mere in accordance with the rules of war than we have. They have the organization, and their regulars worked together with the volunteers to better advantage than ours.

I am surprised, fellow citizens, that there should be any reluctance on the part of the men of Michigan to go into the old regiments. For my part I consider it a great advantage to join the old regiments, and if I were to enlist to-morrow, I would rather go in an old regiment than a new one. They would help him a good deal, and his health would be better, and his strength would, by knowing how to husband it, be preserved

FROM UTAH TERRITORY.

A Pursuit of Hostile Indians—Interesting Narrative—Arrival of Eastern Mails—Emigration—Coal Mines, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

It will be remembered that Capt. LOT SMITH and a great portion of his company of Mormon Volunteer Cavalry, on service on the eastern mail route, were last week unheard of, on their northern trip after some Indian thieves. Briefly, the particulars of the pursuit appear to be as follows, premising that Capt. LOT did not capture the Indians, though he had a hard time of it:

On the night of July 19, about 200 head of horses and mules were run off from the ranch of one JACK ROBINSON, an old mountaineer, residing near Fort Bridger. Thirty of the animals, however, only stayed away over night. On the 20th Capt. LOT was informed of the circumstances, he being in the neighborhood, and the same afternoon sixty two men, with a few days provisions on packsaddles, carried by twelve animals, were under way in pursuit. They arrived at the Muddy, 35 miles, that evening, and pulled their animals through the stream with ropes, moistening their provisions and clothing. Here two ponies and three colts were found. The Indian track took a northwesterly course. On the 21st the pursuers crossed Bear's Fork, where three more colts were found, and continued on about sixty miles to the Fontenelle Fork of Green River, five miles from Sublette's Cut-off.

On the 22d the party traveled about the same distance. This day they discovered the first Indian camp since they started, and as the Indians were evidently making fast time, Capt. LOT endeavored to purchase provisions from emigrants on the Lander road, but without success. It appeared that the night previous, some Indians had fired on an emigrant train, and wounded one man and stolen a horse and some cattle; also, that on the Thursday preceding, four animals had been stolen from an emigrant train bound for the Salmon River diggings. Seven of the emigrants had pursued the red skins, had a skirmish with them, losing one man killed and having three wounded, but recovering no stock.

On the 23d another ineffectual attempt was made to purchase provisions at any price from the emigrants. The party traveled thirty-five miles to the base of the Green River Mountains, passing an Indian camping place, where a considerable amount of beef was lying around, not very sweet, the Indians having evidently been disturbed at their rations—indications of fight and flight existing, among which was an emigrant's cap, ornamented with a bullet hole.

On the 24th the party traveled over fifty miles, crossing the north fork of Green River, and the south and middle forks of Snake River, (*alias* Lewis' Fork, Shoshone River.) Thirty miles of the same was down the above south fork, (north side.) over a horrible road, composed of precipices, rocks, land slides, ravines, and everything of that rough nature. Two animals were found this day, and it was discovered from the track that the retreating Indians had considerable stock other than that stolen from the vicinity of Fort Bridger.

On the 25th Lieut. RAWLINGS, with eighteen men, returned toward Fort Bridger, as many of the animals of the party were "giving out." The main party traveled on about thirty miles, to the north fork of Snake River. This was a hard day's travel—first up a rough and thickly wooded cañon, next along a grassy valley, where the trail was so diffused as to require much time to keep it; and then the fording of the Snake River, in one of the deep, swift currents of which, DONAL MCNICOL, with his horse, was drowned. Here eight pounds of flour constituted the stock of provender for over forty men. Three colts and a mule were found this day.

On the 26th the company continued the pursuit over a steep and thickly-wooded mountain, where were signs of white man's travel thirty years ago, one name carved on a tree being "J. M. CRISP, July 11, 1832." After about thirty-five miles' travel, and the finding of four mares, badly used and abused, the pursuing party, having no provisions, and their animals being completely worn out, concluded to give up the chase and return, the Indian trail then leading directly north, at the base of the Snake River Mountains, and the thieves apparently not many hours ahead of the pursuing party. But an Indian will make an animal go while life is left. If its back is galled, the saddle can be removed, a little sand put on the sore, the saddle replaced, and the red-skin has as good as a fresh horse for a few miles further.

The company had a hard time again in crossing the swift, wide, and in some places, deep streams of the Snake River. A horse, a saddle or two, a revolver and a trifle of baggage were lost in the operation, and another horse was killed to feed the hungry men.

On the 1st of August, the horse flesh having passed away, an emigrant company was intercepted, and one hundred pounds of flour, with a taste of bacon and tobacco, were purchased at considerable prices; but when the whole party came up with the emigrants, kindness prevailed. The next day Snake River Ferry was reached, when provisions were at hand in sufficiency.

LOT and his company expect to be mustered out of service to-morrow.

The mails now arrive regularly from the East, bringing newspapers fifteen days from New-York. Confidence in the eastern mail concern has been considerably shaken during the past three or four months, but regular and efficient service will do much toward creating new faith in the stages. The losses to the community has been not a little, but as the Government repairs no mail failure, all the people have to do is to exercise their fortitude and continue to hope for progress and improvement.

As I anticipated, the election resulted in the triumph of the one ticket published, the "Opposition" not making itself felt in the returns.

A letter writer in the Mormon emigration now leaving the Missouri country, estimates that emigration at about 5,000 this season, and the California emigration at about 15,000.

Everybody is anxious to obtain good coal here with facility, and somebody or other is ever and anon prospecting for the same in the adjacent canyons and mountains. The mines on Silver Creek, forty miles east, are difficult of access, but now it is affirmed that a vein has been discovered in Ogden canyon, about forty miles north. When wood is so scarce and almost inaccessible as it is here, coal cannot but be welcome.

Four Indians are now in custody on charge of abstracting about forty sides of leather from the tannery of Mr. PHILIP PUGSLEY, of this city.

The Park Meeting—A Note from Gen. E. R. V. Wright.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the announcement of the speakers and speeches of yesterday at the great meeting in the Park, your reporter departed from his usual accuracy, and has thereby done injustice to Gen. WETMORE as well as myself.

Gen. WETMORE, in introducing me to the meeting, referred to the noble conduct of the New-Jersey troops, (many of whom came from my division of militia,) and in that connection spoke of the gallant KEARNEY leading them. Your reporter, on the contrary, makes Gen. WETMORE say that I was the hero that led our Jersey troops. This is error.

Your reporter is entirely too partial to me. He makes me a hero, a General and a Governor in the same breath. Now, although I was a candidate for Governor in New-Jersey, I was unsuccessful. Whether our reportorial friend contemplates making me Military Governor or not, I cannot say; but I decidedly decline the honor suggested, because it does not emanate from the true source of power—the will of the people.

Besides, that seat is already occupied by Gov. OLDEN, who, with his able aids, has been doing all in his power to carry out the war measures of the President. And furthermore, I am not satisfied that the gentleman has the right to the keys of the Treasury to meet a demand for Executive salary and official perquisites.

Respectfully,
E. R. V. WRIGHT.

FOREST HOME, New-Jersey, Aug. 28, 1862.

—It is said that the last steamer from Europe brought a request from Mr. Dayton, at Paris, asking to be recalled. It is believed here that the President will be very glad to get rid of Mr. Dayton in this way in order that he may be at liberty to appoint as Minister to France some one who at least can speak the French language. The appointment of Mr. Dayton in this respect has kept the Government here in the dark upon matters of vital importance. It is believed that our interests in France have greatly suffered in consequence of our having no one there to counteract the wily and practiced diplomacy of Mr. SLIDELL.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Notice from the Mayor—Closing Places of Business.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1862.

The sense of the large and patriotic meeting of the citizens of New-York, assembled in the City Hall Park on Wednesday last, was expressed with unanimity and enthusiasm, in a series of resolutions.

One of these resolutions is the following:

"*Resolved*, That, up to the 13th day of September next, we request that all places of business, so far as practicable, be closed on each day, at THREE o'clock P. M., to enable loyal citizens to carry forward volunteering, and perfect themselves in military drill."

Concurring in the views expressed in this resolution, and believing that their observance by our citizens would facilitate recruiting, and thereby strengthen the hands of Government in the present crisis, I would respectfully request that, up to the 13th day of September next, so far as may be practicable, all places of business in this City be closed each day at the hour of THREE o'CLOCK P. M., for the purposes named therein. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Arrival and Departure of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment.

The One Hundred and Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, commanded by Hon. DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN, Ex-Speaker of the Assembly, arrived here yesterday morning from Albany by steamboat and barges. This regiment has been recruited during the last three weeks in Oswego City and County, and is one of the best regiments ever raised in the State. It numbers over a thousand men, principally farmers, though it has in its ranks as private, one physician in good practice, Dr. HUNTINGTON; and among its officers one Baptist minister and one Methodist minister. The Lieutenant-Colonel is a prominent lawyer of Oswego. Among the ranks are also a large number of men of wealth and rich farmers.

The regiment left for Washington yesterday afternoon, *via* the Camden and Amboy route. The following is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel, DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN; Lieutenant-Colonel, C. H. Sage; Major, (not appointed;) Adjutant, H. Talcot; Surgeon, A. C. Livingten; Chaplain, Rev. E. Eorg, (Presbyterian;) Quartermaster, D. M. Smith.

Co. A, Capt. B. M. Pratt; Co. B, Capt. Garrett; Co. C, Capt. Olmsted; Co. D, Capt. Devandorf; Co. E, Capt. Sawyer; Co. F, Capt. Boyd; Co. G, Capt. McKinley; Co. H, Capt. Stevenson; Co. I, Capt. Doyle; Co. K, Capt. Brown.

Return of the Seventh Regiment.

The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, Col. LEFFERTS, returned from their three months' service, yesterday. They left Baltimore at 5 o'clock, Thursday evening, and came by way of Harrisburgh, arriving at Elizabethport at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, whence they took the boat to this City, and were landed at Pier No. 1, North River, at 12½ o'clock. The Seventh has been stationed, during its absence, at Federal Hill, Baltimore. On the day before they left, the regiment was reviewed by Maj.-Gen WOOL and Staff, in the presence of a large concourse of the citizens of Baltimore, male and female. They were highly complimented by Gen. WOOL on their fine appearance and perfection in drill.

There was no formal reception of the Seventh on their return home; but there was a large turnout of people in Broadway, to see New-York's favorite as it marched from the boat to its armory at Tompkins Market, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. They were proceeded by a platoon of policemen, and the fine regimental band discoursed its usual excellent music along the route. A large throng were in waiting at the Armory to receive their friends on their return, and the most cordial greetings followed the dismissal of the regiment after it entered the building. Collations had been provided in nearly all the company rooms of the Armory, by old friends and former members, and for half an hour after their arrival at their old quarters, there was a perfect interchange of congratulations, punches and lager, that was most refreshing to witness.

The Seventh say they have had a very jovial time during their stay in Baltimore, but they all agree that the city is a perfect hotbed of secession. No action has been taken by the regiment, as a body, in reference to enlisting for the nine months service under the last call, but many of its members will doubtless return to the war in other regiments. The regiment will be mustered out of the United States service at the Armory on Tuesday next, at 11 A. M., unless otherwise ordered previous to that time.

Arrival of Thirty-seventh Regiment.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, is expected to arrive in this City to-day, at the hour of noon. It is their patriotic intention, we believe, to at once reorganize and enlist for the war. The reserve corps, in connection with other friends of this gallant set of men, have made an extensive preparation to greet and welcome them home. DODWORTH'S full band has been engaged for this occasion, and it is expected that a grand turnout will be the result.

All interested in the cordial reception of these brave fellows, and who is not?—are invited to meet at the regimental armory at 9 o'clock, this morning, at which time and place the programme will be announced. We trust there will be a general participation in the reception.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

THE LAST DAY OF THE BOUNTIES.

To-day—Saturday, August the 30th—is the last day on which any volunteer for the army—whether into regiments new or old—will be paid one cent of State or United States bounty. It appears to have been definitively decided at Washington and Albany that if a man had not sense enough already to make sure of his $92 or $63 by enlisting before the end of the month, it would be useless waiting any longer. The amount of bounties offered have been generous beyond all precedent. They have been so large that any man who required pecuniary inducements to make him patriotic must have been tempted by them. If the temptation has failed, still leaving the quota of New-York deficient, that deficiency must be made up by draft. The draft may not be put in force for two or three weeks yet, it is true, and, in the meantime, volunteering may go on; but it will be volunteering for love of country or desire of military adventure, and will not be encouraged by any special premiums from official sources. Some few regiments will, from private sources, continue to be assisted in their efforts to fill up; but private liberality can afford no such munificent aid as has hitherto come from the State and National Governments. Of course there is a class of men in business, or enjoying lucrative employment, who wish to serve the country willingly, but who nevertheless defer enlisting to the latest possible moment. To this class bounties are unimportant. They will come in before drafting begins, but at a time of their own choosing. There are, however, a great many men whose families want all the relief that can be obtained for them, and these men and those dependent on them will be sorry, when they find themselves absorbed by the draft, that they procrastinated so foolishly beyond the acceptable time. They will have no remedy, though, then. They will have no remedy if they lose the final chance offered them to-day. Any time before this 30th of August merges into the irretrievable past, they can enroll their names, and claim a share of the bounties which have so long been fruitlessly held within their reach. Actual enlistment—that is, "mustering in"—will do on Monday; but names must be enrolled before this day is through. It is a question of a few hours; and on the enlistment or non-enlistment of a man within or beyond those few hours depends his securing for the immediate use of himself or family $92, if he join a regiment now in the field, or $63 if he join one of the new regiments now organizing. There are plenty of men who mean to volunteer: Why should they wantonly throw away so large a sum of money?

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE AND PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

Mustering men into the service of the United States for regiments now in the field was brisk again all day yesterday, brisker, indeed, than usual; for the certainty of the payment of bounties stopping with to-day hurries up the laggards, who have delayed as long as they could without forfeiting their claim to a share in these bounties. Dr. MOTT and Capt. LARNED look forward to a busier time to-day than they have had yet, and will, no doubt, not be disappointed. At the recruiting offices for new regiments, too, men are hastening to apply whilst their chance for the bounty remains good. More recruits were taken up to camp yesterday than during any day of the week, and almost as many more have engaged themselves to come in to-day.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

Capt. CARR will keep on paying the United States bounty, and Col. BLISS will keep on paying the State bounty, to all who who enlist up to any time to-day, even though the payment may extend—as it most likely will in the case of the State bounty—to a week or two from now. Every man will get the $92, $90 or $63 due to him before he leaves for the seat of war; but, to obtain any of these bounties, enlistment to-day is indispensable.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Judge-Advocate General ANTHON and his troop of clerks are hard at work all the while—in fact day and night—trying to get through the gigantic enrollment job they have undertaken, as quickly as possible. The work is of a much vaster description than any one at first expected it would be; but the performance of it, in all its details, has been admirably systematized, and considerable progress has been made toward completing it. A fortnight, perhaps a month, will elapse before it can be really finished, and until then no draft can take place. Volunteering will of course be allowed until the time for putting the draft in execution, although no bounties will be paid to recruits after to-day. In connection with the business of the Judge-Advocate's office, the following paragraph from the Albany *Evening Journal* gives information which may be considered semi-official:

"The enrollments are progressing vigorously in most of the counties. But the labor is immense, and it will be altogether impracticable to have the rolls perfected by the 3d of September. *As a consequence, the draft cannot be made in this State on that day.* Nor is it practicable now to say jutt when it can be made. It is desirable that the enrollments should not only be perfected as speedily as possible, but that they should be accurate. The omission of ever so few names in a neighborhood, liable to service, would create great dissatisfaction, while very few would complain of the draft, if it were known to be fairly made.

Meanwhile the work of enlistments should be zealously prosecuted. Every day that the draft is delayed should be equivalent to 5,000 volunteers. While, therefore, it is only now known that the draft cannot be made on the 3d of September, it is possible—by proper effort in the right direction—to avoid the draft altogether."

A PUBLIC-SPIRITED CARMAN.

Among other patriotic hearts that were fired by the eloquence of our orator-generals at the mass meeting in the Park, on Wednesday, was that of one MICHAEL CURRAN, an Irishman by birth, an American citizen by adoption. MICHAEL CURRAN is not a rich man. He is a car-driver. His whole worldly possessions on Wednesday were a car, a horse, and *one hundred dollars in silver.* The horse and car he must needs have to prosecute his business: but the hundred dollars—the hard-earned savings of years—accumulated in quarters and dimes, that he freely lays upon the altar of his chosen country. The appeals of the gallant CORCORAN to his fellow-countrymen were too much for MICHAEL CURRAN'S generous spirit to resist, and then and there, upon the speakers' stand, he pledged his little hoard to the good cause. True to his pledge, the money on Thursday was duly remitted to Col. CORCORAN, who acknowledged its receipt in the subjoined pleasant letter:

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1862.

Michael Curran, Esq., No. 178 Orchard-street, New-York:

MY VERY DEAR SIR: The editor of the New-York *Herald* has this day handed me one hundred dollars in specie, informing me that it was placed in his possession by you for my use. My first impulse was to return the amount to you, as I felt that your generosity was greater than your means could afford; but a second thought has made me conclude to accept the sum, that it may stand as a perpetual testimony of your devotion to the sacred cause in which we are all engaged—as a lasting evidence of the sacrifices which adopted citizens are prepared to make for the land of their adoption, and of the pride which Irishmen feel in showing the loyalty of their race to the institutions which have afforded them liberty, protection and happiness.

All our citizens are now doing well, and to those who are lukewarm or slow, your example must stand as a just and striking rebuke. Perhaps all your earthly means are thus voluntarily tendered to me for the holy cause, and I should be gratified if others would be thus induced to do likewise.

Accept my heartfelt thanks, and allow me to remain, very sincerely, your friend,
MICHAEL CORCORAN, Brig.-General.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

A detachment of men for the Fifth (Duryee's Zouaves) were sent off yesterday. The regiment is again in front of the enemy, and keeps up its reputation as one of the finest and most soldierly in the army. Through the exertions of Capt. CARR, enough men nearly have been recruited to fill up its ranks. Only a few more are wanted. Capt. CARR'S headquarters are on Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

SWORD TO BE PRESENTED TO CAPT. ALLEN, FORTY-SEVENTH N. Y. V.

Capt. DAVID A. ALLEN, commander of Company I, Forty-seventh N. Y. V., now stationed at Hilton Head, S. C., is to be presented with a handsome sword, sash and belt, by the members of his company. The sword is a very handsome one, the scabbard being richly gilt, bearing the inscription, "Presented to Capt. DAVID A. ALLEN, by the members of his company, as a token of the respect and confidence in which he is held by them." Orderly Sergeant DUFFY is in charge of the sword, and leaves to-day for Hilton Head, when, upon his arrival, he will make the presentation.

THE ANTHON LIGHT ARTILLERY.

A battery of 150 men, to be attached to the Anthon Light Artillery, is now being raised by some of the Central Park officials. The disbursing clerk, Mr. MICHAEL MILLER; JAMES P. WALKER, sergeant of Police, and JAMES GALL, Jr., all connected with the Central Park, are to be the officers. Active, able-bodied young men who wish to join this arm of the service, should apply at once, as this is the last day on which bounties are paid, at the old Arsenal in Central Park.

THE STANTON LEGION.

The Stanton Legion, Col. W. H. ALLEN, will be ready to leave for the seat of war within the coming ten days, their ranks already comprising over 700 men, and their recruiting going on with great rapidity. The popularity of Col. ALLEN, who is widely known as a thorough military officer and gentlemen, has done much for the success of his command, and it is gratifying to know that his officers, who have every means of judging of his capability, unite in their appreciation of and affection for him. Sunday next, and, indeed, every Sunday until the first regiment of the Legion goes off, will be a gala day in camp. The order of the day comprises guard-mounting at 8 o'clock A. M., inspection at 9 A. M. and dress-parade at 4 P. M. Special hourly trains will be run from the third or Vanderbilt Landing to Camp New Dorp during the day.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.

Judge MCCUNN, the original commander of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. V., has organized a fund for the relief of the wives and families of the members of the regiment. This is an additional inducement to volunteers to enter its ranks. The Thirty-seventh is in the Army of the Potomac.

MEETING OF THE WAR COMMITTEE.

The War Committee appointed at the recent Park Mass Meeting met at the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday afternoon, Mayor OPDYKE in the Chair. It was resolved to increase the number of the Committee from twenty-six to forty-one, and the Executive Committee to fifteen, with a view of having more members of the Common Council in the organization. The Executive Committee, as far as appointed, is as follows: Mayor Opdyke, Peter Cooper, A. T. Stewart, D. D. Field, Chas. Gould, Nehemiah Knight, Prosper M. Wetmore, Councilman Orton, Andrew Carrigan, H. W. T. Mali, and J. Austin Stevens, Jr. The Finance Committee, as far as appointed, is as follows: Mayor Opdyke, A. T. Stewart, Peter Cooper, Andrew Carrigan, Nehemiah Knight, H. W. T. Mali, and Jonathan Sturges. The vacancies in the Committee will be filled at the meeting on Monday next. The funds, already amounting to near $5,000, are to be deposited in the Chatham Bank.

MOVEMENTS OF COMPANY F, OLD SIXTY-NINTH.

This Company, of which Capt. DUFFY is in command, is required to hand in all its regimental equipments this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock, at the armory in Essex-street. Recruiting has already commenced, and proceeds with unrivaled rapidity. If the "Irish Legion" were only to fill up as rapidly in all its contingents, its departure would be ordered within a week.

AN ORDER FROM THE CITY INSPECTOR.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, the City Inspector, has issued the following order:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 CITY HALL-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1862.

In compliance with the resolution adopted at the Union Mass Meeting, in the City Hall Park, on the 27th inst., requesting that all places of business be closed after 3 o'clock P. M., until the 13th of September next, "to enable loyal citizens to carry forward volunteering," it is directed that this Department be closed from this date until Sept. 13, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., with the exception of the Burial and Transit Permit, and the Complaint Offices, which will remain open as usual for the transaction of public business.

And to give greater effect to the object set forth in said resolution, it is hereby enjoined upon all clerks and other employes attached to this department that they exercise every effort to obtain recruits for the war, and that daily reports of their action be made to the City Inspector. Every employe of this department who shall volunteer for the war shall, upon his return, be entitled to resume the place he now occupies.

It is with great gratification that the undersigned attests the loyalty of those engaged in this department, which has signalized its devotion to the Union by already furnishing to our army twenty-nine loyal soldiers, among whom may be named Col. GEORGE B. HALL and Capt. JOHN S. AUSTIN, of the Excelsior Brigade, and Col. ROBERT NUGENT, of the Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers. Nor has its liberality been less manifest in the aid which it has furnished in preparing for the seat of war the Tammany Regiment, which has won for itself in the field the highest honor and distinction.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

A meeting of the officers of this regiment will be held at their armory, corner of Essex and Grand-streets, on this Saturday, 30th August, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Col. JAMES BAGLEY.

WM. FOGARTY, Adjutant.

CORCORAN'S own Company A, Capt. D. L. SULLIVAN, will receive a few more men in this splendid company, immediately, at the regimental armory, corner of Essex and Grand-streets.

THE FIRST ARRESTS UNDER THE NEW ORDER—AN EXCITEMENT IN WALL-STREET.

In pursuance of the late order of the War Department, the following gentlemen were arrested on Thursday and yesterday, charged with attempting to obtain substitutes for the draft, in violation of law, and thereby discouraging enlistments: A. W. Platt, Real Estate Speculator; Richards Kingaland, Note Broker; Louis Ballard, Bankers' Agency; David P. Webster, Broker; William A. Greenleaf, Physician; W. M. Van Wagenen, Merchant; WM. R. MCDONALD, Note Broker; ALFRED KERSHOM, Merchant; ALFRED PHILLIPS, Army and Navy Agent; FREDERICK DONNE, Broker. These arrests were made by order of Provost-Marshal KENNEDY, by Detectives ROACH, FARLEY, BENNETT, ELDER, TILMAN and MCCORD. All of the prisoners are detained at the Provost-Marshal's office, to await further instructions from the War Department at Washington. The prisoners are from Wall, William, and Broad streets.

In regard to these arrests the following statement has been handed to us:

The gentlemen now imprisoned in the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, for an alleged offence in discouraging enlistments by offering to insure for the providing of substitutes for those on whom the draft will fall, were all arrested on Wednesday afternoon. No order forbidding the practice was issued until the following day, neither had they violated any law of the State or United States, nor existing regulations of the War Office. They are all incapable of disloyalty. Two of them, Messrs. WEBSTER and MCDONALD, have greatly added enlistments; the former by advancing money to the Hawkins' Zouaves; the latter by actual services as a recruiting officer. Mr. WEBSTER'S only son, ALMAR, is First Lieutenant in Company A, Hawkins' Zouaves, and has received a wound in the service. GEO. BOWERYLEM,
No. 74 West Twenty-seventh-street.

THE FEET OF OUR SOLDIERY.

Chiropody, which has of late years become a lucrative branch of the medical profession, now bids fair to make another stride in worldly position. We are alluding to the recent idea which has been broached in Washington, with regard to attaching a *corps* of chiropodists to the army. That attention to the condition of his lower extremities, which would be of invaluable benefit to the marching qualities of the soldier, will in all probability be given them, and he will not be only able to advance, but also to "skedaddle" with the utmost ease and most exemplary facility. Under these circumstances, who will not say that the idea is a happy one? Seriously, however, the idea, if rightly carried out, may be very valuable. Chiropody, which is now a positive branch of medical science, and one of its most useful in private life, will be decidedly utilitarian when applied to the bodily means of military locomotion. The soldier will be relieved of much of that suffering which is imposed upon him by the physical necessities of actual service, and will be far better fitted to endure the fatigue and labor which are matters of daily recurrence in the military service. Let the idea receive prompt and strenuous attention.

Naval.

The United States steam dispatch and transport *Massachusetts* left the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday afternoon for Port Royal and the Gulf. She took a large mail for the different vessels of the fleet, but no passengers, the *Connecticut* having taken all that were to go. Her officers are the same as before reported.

The United States bark *Roebuck* also left this port yesterday for active service under sealed orders. The *Roebuck* has four guns, and is 455 tons burthen. She was purchased in July, 1861, in this City, for the Navy Department, costing $20,000, and has been converted into a very serviceable craft.

The following is yesterday's report of the number, rate and condition of vessels now at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn:

	Rate.	Condition.
North Carolina	Liner	Receiving-ship.
Savannah	Corvette	School-ship.
Unadilla	Steam Gunboat	Repairing.
Pembina	Steam Gunboat	Just arrived.
Montgomery	Steam Gunboat	Repairing.
Mercedita	Steam Propeller	Fitting out.
Daylight	Steamer	Fitting out.
Norwich	Steamer	Ready to sail.
Midnight	Sailing Bark	Just arrived.
Seminole	Steam Gunboat	Repairing.
Crusader	Steam Gunboat	Repairing.
Wyandotte	Steam Gunboat	Repairing.
Isaac Smith	Steamer	Repairing.
Lackawanna	Steam frigate	Fitting out.
Ticonderoga	Steam frigate	Building.
Memphis	Prize Steamer	Just purchased.

The *Connecticut*, *Massachusetts*, *Flambeau* and *Roebuck* have sailed within a few days; and the iron-clad *Roanoke* is at New-York receiving her armament. She will return in a few weeks. The iron prize steamer *Memphis*, captured by the United States steam gunboat *Magnolia*, (once a prize herself,) has been turned over by the authorities of the Prize Court to the service of the United States, the Navy Department being her purchasers. She is accordingly registered now on the books of the Department as a vessel of the regular navy. The *Memphis* is a splendid vessel, over 1,000 tons burthen, and is to be converted into a transport.

The Court-martial on Lieut.-Commanding BARRETT continues its session in the rooms of the Naval Lyceum. Yesterday and the day before the Court was occupied with testimony against the accused, which is not to be published. The proceedings will be concluded in a few days.

The United States frigate *New Ironsides* has been ordered back to Philadelphia from her recent expedition. Capt. TURNER has made a very favorable report as to the good qualities of the vessel, but objects to being sent to sea without her spars. The *Ironsides* had her spars removed for an expected emergency in the James River, at City Point, and as that has passed off, the Navy Department has concluded to send her to Philadelphia to take in her spars, and then send her further South. This alone is the purpose of her return thither.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, on Saturday next, the 30th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine.

The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March—"Philolexian"..... H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture—"La Lac des Fees"..... Auber
3. Barcarolle—"Marini Faliero"..... Donizetti
4. Josephine Galop..... Carl Wess

PART II.

1. Choral—"Holy Lord"..... Weber
2. Grand Selection from "Martha"..... Flotow
3. Overture—"The Military"..... Mendelssohn
4. Waltz—"Retour A'Pauloosk"..... Gung'l

PART III.

1. Millonella March..... Hamm
2. Selection from the "Bohemian Girl"..... Balfe
3. Mazourka—"Des Traineux"..... Ascher
4. Fribuling's Frier—"Spring Sounds"..... Gung'l

The National Pot Pouri.

EXCURSION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. MARY'S SCHOOLS.—The Church of St. Mary's is situated at the corner of Grand and Ridge streets, and has the reputation of being the most largely attended of any Catholic place of worship in the province. It has for Pastor, the Very Rev. Archdeacon MCCARRON, well known, not only as a forcible preacher but as a man of unaffected piety, and large though unpretending erudition. He has for assistants Rev. Father BOYCE and Rev. Father DALY. Attached to his Church is a school in Pitt-street, to which several hundreds of the children of the vicinity daily repair and receive instruction from the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of Charity. It was for the benefit of this school that an excursion took place yesterday, the scene of the day's enjoyment being Jones' Wood. The sultriness of the day, the impending shower, prevented so large an attendance as a finer afternoon would have called forth, but it was big enough, in all conscience, to satisfy anybody not hopelessly unreasonable. Not only were there people there belonging, by residence, to the parish, but people there from all the contiguous parishes. There were the Brennans, the Burkes, the Muldoons, the McElroys, the Semple, the Duffys—such a list of old "residenters," as they are called, that the Directory would attempt to name them over. Then there were priests, and sisters, and boys, and girls, and money-go-rounds, and lager bier, and other diversions; and if the people didn't enjoy themselves, why there's no use in saying another word, except that there was enough fascinating material to knock Stonewall JACKSON "into the middle of next week."

DETENTION OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Consignees of the *Great Eastern* advertise that the ship having touched the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea. Her departure will therefore be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed, or their money returned, as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SECESSIONIST.—DANIEL A. SMITH, an insurance broker, residing in Brooklyn, but doing business in this City, was arrested yesterday by the order of Judge Advocate TURNER, of Washington, upon the charge of being a Secessionist. After a preliminary examination, the prisoner was sent to Fort Lafayette. He is about 30 years of age, and a native of the South.

THE STEAMSHIP KHERSONESE.—The report in yesterday morning's papers, relative to yellow fever on board the *Khersonese*, is not corroborated by the facts, as stated by the Health Officer, there being no case of yellow fever on board said steamer.

CASH IN UNITED STATES STRONG BOX.—Yesterday's cash receipts at the New-York Custom-house were as follows: Imports, $339,828 26; withdrawals from warehouse, $26,524 96. Total, $421,353 22.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Chief-Engineer FURey, of the Western District Fire Department, has just returned from Albany, where, in connection with the Chief-Engineer of the New-York Department, he had a conference with the State authorities in reference to the proposed draft. The Governor stated, in answer to questions, that it would be hard to draft men who had rendered, perhaps, years of active service—supposing that they were exempted from military duty—but as the Fire Departments, particularly in the country villages, had been made a place of refuge from the draft, it could not, in justice to all, be avoided. It was finally agreed that if all the Departments should voluntarily furnish their quota they should be exempted from the draft. Under this construction the quota of the Western District of Brooklyn will be about 140, which number there will be no difficulty whatever in raising.

THE METROPOLITAN REGIMENT.—The recruiting headquarters of the Fourth Metropolitan Regiment has been opened at No. 13 (Low's Building) Court-street, opposite the City Hall. This morning everything will be in readiness. Among the officers already authorized are: Colonel, —— MORTON, lately captain in the Forty-seventh Militia; Adjutant, WM. H. FOLK; Captains, GEORGE RODGERS, of the Fourth Precinct Police, and THOS. CORNELL, of the Third Precinct; Lieutenant, CHAS. S. FROST, of the Detective force. The Police are interested in this regiment, and will do all they can to fill the ranks.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The Thirteenth Regiment (Militia) are expected home on Sunday next. The difficulty of procuring transportation is the cause for the delay. A meeting of the friends of the Regiment was held at the City Armory, on Thursday evening, when the following Committee was appointed to make necessary arrangements for their reception; Messrs. J. Mooney, S. Balsdon, A. Stratton, A. Ritter, A. Whitney, F. Woodcock, C. B. Colton and Chas. McAllister, M. D.

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN RIOT.—The examination of the parties charged with causing the riot at the foot of Sedgewick-street, three weeks since, was to have been resumed before Justice BOERUM, yesterday, but, in consequence of the absence of one of the counsel for defence, the case was postponed until the 9th of September, at 9 o'clock P. M.

A NEW SENATORIAL REGIMENT.—Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY has been authorized by the Governor to raise a new regiment, and it is understood that one hundred men are ready to join as soon as the recruiting offices are opened. Dr. THOS. P. NORRIS has been appointed Surgeon of the regiment.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE QUOTA OF HUDSON COUNTY FILLED BY VOLUNTEERS.—The quota for Hudson County (514 men) for nine months' service has been filled by volunteers, all of whom are now at the rendezvous at Trenton. Notwithstanding the quota is full, Gov. OLDEN has consented to accept all who volunteer up to Saturday night, consequently several additional companies are forming, all of which will be filled up within the specified time. All excess over the quota will be credited on any subsequent call that may be made. The work of raising the quota has been accomplished in four days.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.—In view of the fact that many people actually in need refrain from asking assistance, a committee of citizens has been appointed, in the Fourth and Fifth Wards of Jersey City, to visit the families of volunteers, and furnish such relief as their observation finds necessary.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR-SELLING.—The Chief of Police of Jersey City gives notice that in pursuance of instructions of the Mayor and Common Council, he will forthwith cause the arrest of all persons found guilty of violating the ordinance regulating the sale of spirituous liquors.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—A young man giving his name as MORRIS HARRIS was arrested on Thursday at the New-Jersey Railroad depôt, in Jersey City, by Officer CARROLL, being caught in the act of picking the pocket of Mr. JAMES GILKINSON. Recorder MARTINDALE committed him for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 29, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '67..Reg.	99	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	101¾	
3,000	do	101	
500	do	101¾	
20,000	U. S. 6s, '74..Con	90¾	
550	Tr. 7 3.10 ₱ cent. Notes	small. 104	
1,200	do	104¾	
1,000	do	indorsed. 102¾	
500	do	indorsed. 103	
6,000	do	small. 104¾	
5,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. C...	99¾	
55,000	do	99¾	
25,000	U.S. Dm'nd. Nts.	108	
11,000	Ohio S. 6s '81	107	
2,000	Ky. State 6s	94	
256	Erie Railway	38⅜	
300	Erie R. pref.	69	
100	do	68⅞	
6	Hud. River R	53⅜	
50	do	b30 53¾	
60	Pacific M. S. Co	110⅜	
50	do	110¾	
30	do	110¾	
25	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30 93⅞	
17	do	93¾	
950	do	94	
375	Erie Railway	38¾	
50	do	38

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLAR year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and F'l days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—IRISH EMIGRANT—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—'CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 563 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The accounts which we receive from Virginia are somewhat confused, but still sufficiently definite to warrant the belief that the rebels have gained Gen. POPE's rear, in much larger force than was at first supposed. There was a battle of considerable magnitude on Wednesday, for the possession of the railroad bridge across Rull Run, and another at Bristow Station, beyond Manassas, in which Gen. HOOKER's Division was engaged, and drove back the enemy to Manassas—the latter having apparently made an effort to advance against Gen. POPE's rear. The losses in this last engagement are reported to be heavy. The Washington *Star* has information that on Wednesday morning the rebels were encamped at Gainesville, some twenty or thirty thousand strong, and we have rumors of the appearance of bodies of them at Fairfax Court-House, Leesburgh, and Vienna—the latter point only twelve miles from Washington. The rebels are evidently playing a desperate game, but one which, we are assured, will end in their own discomfiture. They have now veteran troops in their front and rear.

Since the above was written we have received an official dispatch from Gen. POPE to Gen. HALLECK, which puts a decidedly better aspect upon affairs. The affair between Gen. HOOKER and the rebels at Bristow Station, was a decided success for us, the rebels being put to route, with a loss of three hundred killed and wounded, and their camp and baggage. A still more important affair, however, occurred at Gainsville on Thursday, between the rebel force mentioned above, ascertained to be under command of JACKSON, and the corps commanded by Gen. MCDOWELL. A severe battle was fought, ending with darkness—the advantages, Gen. POPE says, being all on our side. During the night reinforcements were sent to McDOWELL, and the fight was probably renewed yesterday morning. There can be no doubt as to the result. Gen. POPE states that we have captured a thousand prisoners.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Washington, Aug. 28, says: "Gen. MCCLELLAN, this morning, assumed command of the Army of Virginia. Gen. BURNSIDE is to command the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. POPE to command the Army of the Rappahannock." This news, so far as Gen. MCCLELLAN is concerned, is corroborated by the Baltimore *American*.

It is understood that in the reorganization of the Army of Virginia, which is now under discussion, Gen. CADWALADER will be assigned to the command of a *corps d'armée*. He has appointed Capt. MOSES as his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, with the rank of Major. Maj. MOSES was recently on the Staff of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, and was relieved at his own request.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Matanzas* we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 22d inst., inclusive. Baton Rouge, it appears from the letter of our special correspondent, has been or is to be abandoned by the National forces, the place being of no strategical importance since the failure to open the Mississippi to navigation. There is little other news of importance. We are indebted to Mr. HUERTAS, Purser of the *Matanzas*, for favors.

A letter from an officer on board the United States steamer *Cuyler*, dated at Key West, Aug. 15, states that while at Nassau, New-Providence, a party sent ashore to communicate with the United States Consul, was insulted at every step between the wharf and the Consulate. The Consul said that his flag had been frequently hauled down, and had actually been trampled under foot, and he had been obliged to take the halliards into his office window. Crowds came under his piazza and demanded with oaths, that "that rag," as they called the Stars and Stripes, should be pulled down. The officer very naturally concludes that such conduct "may lead to trouble."

We have Nassau, N. P., papers to the 23d inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *British Queen*. They contain little news of importance. The steamship *Oreta* had been discharged by the Admiralty Court, for want of sufficient positive evidence against her. Each party to pay their own costs in the suit. The United States gunboat *Adirondack* had recently left Nassau, after coaling.

The officers of the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment who recently published a card stating that they advised Col. MASON to surrender Clarksville, Tenn., to the guerrillas, have been dismissed from the service by Secretary STANTON. Col. MASON himself has been cashiered.

Maj.-Gen. WALLACE, who had command of the forces collected at Lexington, Ky., was on Monday, at the moment when he was about to mount his horse for the purpose of joining the column already in motion for the mountains, superseded by Maj.-Gen. NELSON. Gen. WALLACE has gone to his home in Indiana. It is to be hoped that he will have some other important command intrusted to him immediately.

Under date of Washington, Aug. 22, Secretary STANTON telegraphed as follows to Gov. GAMBLE, of Missouri: "Your inquiry, whether volunteers for nine (9) months will be accepted in lieu of drafted men, has been under consideration of the Department; and I now announce that no bounty or advance pay can be allowed to such volunteers, and, as only volunteers for three (3) years or the war have been called for by the President, volunteers for shorter terms will not be accepted."

The reception of Gen. CONDOMAN in Boston yesterday was a most enthusiastic one. All Boston seems to have turned out to do him honor. He was met by a procession headed by Mayor WIGHTMAN, and escorted to the Common, where he made an address.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Syracuse *Journal* says that Gov. MORGAN has notified the War Committee of that County that any person attempting to obtain recruits out of his Senatorial district will forfeit his authorization.

Ex-Governor, HICKS of Maryland, who declined a Brigadier-Generalship, tendered him by the President, has joined a company as a private, at Cambridge, Dorchester County, Maryland.

P. H. WATSON, Assistant Secretary of War, telegraphs to Chicago, that Gen. TURCHIN is a veritable Brigadier-General, notwithstanding the Court-martial.

A dispatch to Mr. DUNN, of the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, contains the following information: "Capt. TURNER has made a very favorable report as to the good qualities of the *Ironsides*, but objects to being sent to sea without her spars. They were taken out for an expected emergency at City Point, on the James River. As that has safely passed, the Navy Department has concluded to send her here (Fortress Monroe;) take in her spars, and then send her further South. She comes here for no other purpose whatever."

The prize to the United States ship *Ino*, the arrival of which at Boston has been announced, proves to be the French ship *Le Manche*, of about 400 tons, loaded in part with 200 hogsheads of tobacco, and 20,000 staves. She was captured in lat. 38° 41' North, long. 69° 59' West. The ship was reported from New-Orleans bound to Cadiz, but her papers were all irregular, and the fact that the manifest contains the clause, "none of his cargo is intended to be relanded in the Confederate States," leads to the belief that it is a rebel production. The ship had no clearance signed by Gen. BUTLER, or other military commander of the United States, and the captain had no knowledge of such officers. Prize-Master JONES has reported to Judge SPRAGUE, of the United States District Court, who will adjudicate the case.

Part of the fleet of prize schooners at Callowhill-street, Philadelphia, was sold on Thursday. The schooner *Emma* brought $750; the *Chance*, $375; the *Catalina*, $350, and the *Alert* $725. Thirty-two bales of cotton were sold at 43½ cents the pound. The next prize sales take place on the 2d of September, when the cargo of the steamer *Lodona* will be offered.

The cargo of the prize steamer *Bermuda*, at Philadelphia, has been chiefly discharged. A large number of boxes of dry goods have been taken out of her, and packages of blankets, besides coffee, medicines, tin, a small quantity of powder, and a number of hides. There is a large telegraph cable between decks, where designed to be laid cannot be conjectured. Some cases have been taken out, supposed to contain arms, but as they will not be opened until there is an order of Court to that effect, the contents of the cases must remain a secret for the present. Thus far no cannon have been found. If any are on board they must be in the hold of the ship. The discharging of the *Lodona's* cargo will be commenced in a few days.

The town of Wilmot, Herkimer County, is clearly the banner town. Every man but four living therein, and liable to military duty, having volunteered.

The Stock market opened firm yesterday forenoon, but was subsequently rendered feverish by renewed unfavorable ruinous from the armies in Virginia. Gold advanced to 116¼; Exchange to 127¾@128 ₱ cent.

Business in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was active. Flour advanced 5c. ₱ bbl. Wheat and Corn were a shade dearer. Pork and Beef were quiet. Lard, Cut Meats, Butter, Cheese, Cotton, Whisky, Tallow and Kentucky Tobacco were in good request, at buoyant prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Wool, Molasses, Rio Coffee, Calcutta Linseed and bulk Salt. Hemp, Hides, Metals and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in. Sugars were less sought after. The freight market was less active.

The Rebels Before Washington.

The news licensed to reach us from Washington does not place the progress of our arms in an encouraging point of view, nor is it the story we would care to send away upon the steamer to-day. Notwithstanding the powerful concentration of Union forces along the Rappahannock, the result of a junction of McCLELLAN with BURNSIDE and POPE, our leaders seem to have been outgeneraled, our army is flanked and cut off wholly from Washington, and those communications and lines of retreat, which Gen. POPE ridiculed, perhaps untimely, are unhappily in the hands of the enemy. We are told of large bodies of rebels on the left bank of the Occoquan, at Fairfax, Centreville, Leesburgh. One-half of a New-Jersey brigade, after a gallant resistance, is rumored to have surrendered—a brigade fifteen hundred strong, flung right into the midst of the enemy, without cavalry or artillery to attend and save it. Government dépôts have been captured; loaded trains have been seized; in fact, the entire region from Bull Run to Edwards' Ferry, would appear to be at the mercy, if not actually in possession of the rebels.

In appreciating this extraordinary position of affairs, it is hard to say which is more thoroughly unintelligible, the culpable carelessness, (supposing design to be absent,) of the Union commanders, or the apparent recklessness of the rebels. There must be the grossest negligence somewhere to account for the ability of the enemy to move at pleasure and without the knowledge of our Generals to any centre he chooses to select for his operations. Whether in front, flank, or rear of our lines be the coveted point, thither he goes without interruption; and the movement only becomes known at the Union headquarters when the new position has been fully occupied and defended. In the present instance, it is true, the attempt may have been connived at on the Union side. It is quite possible Gen. POPE or Gen. HALLECK may hereafter explain that it was because they knew the enemy to be entangling himself in meshes from which it would be difficult to escape, that they passively witnessed his change of base. For if it be true that the great body of the Confederate army now stands between the Rappahannock and the Capital, there can be no doubt that it has placed itself within the certain stroke of our army, and can only save itself by dispersion or surrender. To talk of an advance into Maryland, whether the object be Washington or Baltimore, is simple lunacy. Washington is entirely secure against the largest force they can hurl upon it, whether the attack come from the eastern or western bank of the Potomac. And to advance into a hostile country, with a powerful army pursuing and gradually surrounding their diminishing forces, whose munitions waste at every step of their progress, would be an ecstacy of madness, of which, however extreme their desperation, the rebels can hardly be capable. It can scarcely be doubted that the present movement receives its impulse from despair. The leaders of the conspiracy are constrained to stake everything upon a single venture. They aimed to reach and strike down POPE before McCLELLAN joined him. They failed; and as a return to Richmond without banners garlanded with victory would be utter ruin, and the end of their tremendous experiment, there was nothing for it but to attempt the destruction of the two armies before their consolidation had been effected. They have, therefore, rushed madly to the rear of the Union lines. They abandon all routes of communication, and apparently all chances of retreat. The country they occupy is bare as a desert. For a moment they may subsist on the stores found in the Government depositories; but, when these are exhausted, they have the alternative of fight with an antagonist superior in strength, and holding every surrounding position, or of unconditional surrender. We have had small reason to confide in the military abilities of those commanding the Army of Virginia; but if they fail now, with the enemy thus in their power, to throttle the rebellion, the Republic may well despair.

The Pacific Railroad.

On Tuesday next, Sept. 2, the persons named in the act to provide for the construction of a Railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and the Commissioners appointed by the Government, meet at Chicago for the purpose of organizing a body for the management and prosecution of this great enterprise, the grandest proposition yet submitted to human effort or to engineering skill, and, if successful, to be their highest achievement. A continuous line is to be constructed 2,500 miles long—traversing vast and sterile plains—threading its way through ranges of mountains for more than 1,500 miles, with its line for a long distance at an altitude of 8,000 feet above the sea. The greater portion of the route is nearly destitute of wood, with so little rain fall as to be uncultivable, except by irrigation. The wide wastes traversed may, and probably do, possess mineral treasures to compensate for sterility of soil; but the richness beneath the surface does not yet avail to aid in the construction of the work which is to give to it an available and commercial value.

This great work is one of the numerous offsprings of the rebellion—of the newly-acquired consciousness of the North, both of its necessities and strength. With internal quiet the thing would have been impossible. The Slave States were an unit against it, almost, from a conviction that all the advantages of so vast an enterprise would inure to the benefit of *freedom*, which alone can utilize what science and art unfold. It is the route to the *Ind* of fabulous wealth and opulence, and whose treasures would fall the prize of the merchant and seaman, of the skillful mechanic and trained and patient laborer, not of the blindfold slave, or of those who live in idleness upon his toil. Every scheme of the kind, consequently, received its quietus in Congress almost as soon as broached. The North, bound hand and foot in the meshes woven by the South, could do nothing. The argument, showing the necessity of the road by political and social tie, absolutely indispensable to the National integrity, was the very one to array against it the party that were already plotting the destruction of this nationality. The secession of this party instantly gave unity to our councils, and inaugurated a new National life, which is destined in time to absorb the continent. One of the first fruits of this life is the project under discussion, which, to the freed North, is instantly stripped of its apparently insurmountable obstacles, while the active imagination of our people already anticipates the advantages that are to flow from it, dedicated to and guided by the sagacious spirit of freedom.

While the work is a political as well as a commercial necessity, it is the most arduous one ever undertaken. We trust the Convention at Chicago will be properly impressed both with its importance and the difficulties in the way of its execution. We cannot measure the former, for the reason that the greater proportion of the commercial results that will follow it will be its own creation. We can see that it must form the highway to the Indies for both the Old World and the New. It will be the direct route for both to these great gold fields. It is a remarkable fact, too, that nearly all the merchandise which forms the basis of the commerce between Europe and America, and China and the East Indies, has such a high value in proportion to its bulk, that it will bear transportation over a railroad spanning the Continent. With such a work, London would be within forty-five days of Canton, over a safe and pleasant route. It would be the route of intelligence as well as of commerce. With the road completed, New-York would necessarily change place with London, as the financial centre of the world. Every merchant and business man, in whatever country placed, would turn his first glance, in taking up his morning paper, to the column of "News from New-York," which would record the product and movement of the precious metals, and intelligence from the shores of all the continents facing the Pacific Ocean, as well as the Atlantic slope of our own. The latter slope is already the seat of a first-class Power; but what is more important to the Old World, is its storehouse, but for whose overflowing abundance, both England and France, the past as well as the present year, would be experiencing all the horrors of famine. Such general statement serves to give a much more adequate idea of the importance of the proposed work, than any enumeration of an existing commerce or statement of resources yet to be developed. The road is a political necessity. The Northern States on the Atlantic slope are harmonious, and constitute one people, through the means of social intercourse which exist, which secure uniformity in ideas, in habits, in sympathies, tastes and pursuits. The North and South are discordant for the want of such uniformity. In institutions, fortunately, the people on the Pacific slope are identical with those in the loyal States, on the Eastern. They are yet in sympathy, because they have not outgrown the ideas and habits they carried with them. But with the rise of a new generation, a marked divergence will appear, unless we provide the means of uniformity, which are those of social intercourse. With a railroad to the Pacific, the genius of the North will become that of the whole continent. We should be one people—the more united the more numerous and widespread shall we become. Without it, provincialism will spring up which will ripen into differences too radical to be harmoniously united under one Government.

Such are the grand objects which address themselves to the Chicago Convention. They embrace whatever can appeal to man—to his love of wealth; to his ambition; to his sentiment of nationality; to his spirit of patriotism, which is the Golden Rule in its broadest application; to his love for the race, in giving to all institutions which alone distinguish the Free North. The task before it involves the foundation, as well as the preservation of States, and consequently of all human conduct, responsibility and action. The measures they inaugurate, consequently, should be as grave, comprehensive and pure as the object to be accomplished. As the enterprise will require more money for its execution than any one ever yet undertaken, the policy adopted, and the persons invested with responsibility, should be those which will appeal most strongly to, and secure most completely the confidence of, the moneyed interest throughout the world. The confidence of this class will not knowingly be given to any parties whose antecedents do not furnish the very best guarantees for entire integrity, as well as capability. We expect and desire to see the Convention duly impressed with the grandeur of their project, and to hear their enthusiasm expressed in glowing language; but all expect such solidity of measures, and to see those men placed in responsible positions, as will give full assurance that the most scrupulous integrity will pervade every department of the enterprise. Such a conviction will unlock the public purse, and millions upon millions will be proffered to the work. Every man will measure its importance, and there is hardly one in the community that will not delight to make sacrifices to aid a work which, if successful, is to realize all that he can predicate as useful to man. There is hardly an individual in the Free States that is not impressed with the conviction that, with all our stumblings, these States are still the pride and hope of the race. When such a conviction is appealed to, and confidence is secured, the questions of ways and means will cause no more difficulty than they have in the present contest with the gigantic rebellion.

There is no reason why, at this late day, this enterprise should repeat what has been, unfortunately, the almost universal experience of similar ones in the States. Great numbers of those have become embarrassed for the reason that their proprietors and managers acted in reference to a few recognized or admitted elements or data, making no provision for other still more numerous and potential, but which were not so apparent. In consequence of such limited views and provisions in the outset, a great majority of our roads have been forced into liquidation, involving often a loss to the original parties of nearly their entire investment in enterprises of real merit. What they lost was afterward reaped by lucky parties in no way connected with the works in their earlier stages. The Pacific Railroad must not fall a sacrifice to such folly and want of foresight. There is no reason why a single blunder should be made, or a single disappointment experienced. Those who embark in it expect to run risks which are incident to every enterprise of the kind. The end sought for may not, when reached, fully justify expectation; but if the steps toward such end were useful and proper in themselves, and affairs faithfully administered, no one will utter a word of complaint.

We have entered upon a new era. The enterprise about to be undertaken is one of its striking characteristics. In the period of our greatest strait, we inaugurate the boldest scheme for our future aggrandizement. This confidence is but the presage of success. Let the Chicago Convention be the type and representative of this inspiration; and let its conduct be in harmony with its mission, and it will prove one of the most potential instruments yet employed in the true advancement of the Nation.

A JUST JUDGMENT.—The announcement made to day, in an official bulletin, of the dismissal, from the service, of the twelve officers of the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteers, who, in a published card, stated that they advised Col. R. MASON to surrender Clarksville, Tenn., to the rebel force, is a gratifying evidence of a kind of vigor which the nation has so long waited for, as almost to despair of ever seeing it. It is nothing to the purpose to say that the laxity, thus far, of the authorities in punishing cowardice and incompetence has been appalling, and that the history of the war shows a record of military and naval blunders never brought to a reckoning, the like of which was probably never seen; enough that we have at last an act of justice that inspires the hope of a new era in the military administration. In cashiering Col. MASON, and dismissing the officers who counseled the surrender of the post they were set to defend, Gen. HALLECK doubtless acts on evidence that puts the cowardice of these men beyond a doubt.

The only materials for a judgment of the case thus far made public are the letter of Col. MASON himself (reproduced in another column) and that of the officers, published yesterday. But even these tell a disgraceful story against them; while there is internal evidence in their mutual contradictions, that worse than they make to appear remains behind, and testimony from other sources that begins to come forth, fully justifies the sentence passed against them.

The right distribution of praise and blame is, of all the duties of those intrusted with the conduct of military affairs, perhaps the most difficult and delicate, and is the one we have done worst. One of the profoundest of statesmen, MACHIAVELLI, thus speaks of the Roman practice: "The Romans were not less ungrateful than other Republics, but were more lenient and respective in the punishment of the captains of their armies than others. For if the latter did wrong maliciously, they punished them; if through ignorance, instead of punishing, they rewarded and honored them. This mode of proceeding was well advised, because they judged it of so much importance for those who conducted their armies to have their minds free and unembarrassed, so as to take measures without reference to any extrinsic objects, that they were loath to add new difficulties to a thing in itself difficult and perilous, thinking that if they did so, there would be no one found that would behave worthily. And judging that to such men the ignominy of having lost the day would be a sufficient punishment, they did not choose to dismay them by the dread of any other." But with the officers whose punishment we record it is not a case of having done their best, and failed, but of having ignominiously done nothing at all; and the whole country will, we think, approve the verdict. We take it, however, that this is not to be an isolated act of vigor, but that hereafter incapacity and cowardice, *wherever* found, will be punished in the same spirit. We shall enter on a new order of things when this is once well understood.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S NEW COMMAND.—We have a statement from Philadelphia and from Baltimore that Gen. MCCLELLAN has been appointed to, and has accepted, the command of the Army of Virginia. (The "Army of Virginia," technically so called, is the army now commanded by Gen. POPE.) Gen. BURNSIDE, it is further said, in one dispatch, is to command the "Army of the Potomac," and Gen. POPE the "Army of the Rappahannock"—the latter being a new designation. We judge that all the National forces in Virginia must be reorganized before these changes of commanders can take place. Indeed, even now, the late commands of McCLELLAN, POPE and BURNSIDE, have been fundamentally altered in their composition—many of McCLELLAN's divisions and brigades being with POPE, others with BURNSIDE, while McCLELLAN himself has been assigned part of the troops of each of the last mentioned Generals, besides many of the new levies. One object of these changes is probably to distribute the veteran troops among each of the army divisions—so that our whole force in the field may be made at once effective. Furthermore, after the peninsular experiment, the military authorities would certainly not give Gen. McCLELLAN the chief command of the army he had there, on any other field of action. McCLELLAN's new army will, most likely, be either the central column of the "Onward to Richmond" forces, or its reserve.

We suppose that the fighting which seems to be now steadily and all the time raging between the Rappahannock and Washington, will have to quiet somewhat before these changes of commanders are made—if they are made at all. It would be utterly impossible to effect them at present, or while the present state of affairs lasts.

WHAT IS THE IRONSIDES ABOUT?—The *New Ironsides* turns up at Fortress Monroe; but we hope she is not to take her place among the fleet of idle iron-clads lying there. If no *active* serve can be found for her, let her be sent down to Charleston to make the blockade a little less imperfect than it now is; for with all the vessels we have there at present, there is greater commerce at that port than has been known any time since the Revolution! Give her *something* to do, anyhow.

A REBEL RUSE.—The rebel legislators are shrewd fellows. They have just enacted that where a substitute deserts, his "employer" is to serve in his place. This is looking after the main chance, certainly, but is rough on the "employers."

The Obsequies of Dr. Bethune.

The remains of the late distinguished divine, orator and poet, GEO. W. BETHUNE, D. D., reached this City early in the present week from Florence, where, it will be remembered, Death overtook the deceased in April last. The funeral services, we are requested to state, will take place in the church at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, on Wednesday next, at 2 P. M. The clergy are invited to meet at 1 o'clock of that day, at the church of which Dr. BETHUNE recently had pastoral charge, in Twenty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue. It is expected that the members of the Historical, and other secular societies of which the deceased was a member, as well as the faculty of the Theological Seminary of New-Brunswick, will be present. The *Journal of Commerce* very justly observes:

"In doing honor to the remains of Dr. BETHUNE, the hearts of thousands will be deeply moved. He was one of the rare men whose loss it is difficult to replace. An accomplished scholar, a genial companion, a warm-hearted man, and, above all, a successful teacher and preacher of the Gospel of his Master, whose commission was his greatest pride, he has gone to the grave wept by a vast multitude, honored by the whole Christian world, and he leaves behind him, in prose and in poetry, the record of his true heart and his devoted piety, to continue his name and his influence while he rests."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The New Ironsides—A Flag of Truce with Rebel Prisoners—Affairs at Suffolk—A Reconnoissance beyond Gloucester.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The *Ironsides*, which left Philadelphia on the 21st inst., arrived last night, and lies at anchor in the Roads, abreast of the Fortress. Her commanding appearance has attracted great attention, and every eye is bent upon her, with a query—"What has she come here for?"

The steamboat *Arrowsmith*, under charge of Maj. BOWLES, of the Staff of Gen. DIX, left, with a flag of truce, yesterday morning, for Aiken's Landing, with 92 rebel prisoners of war, for exchange. Among them was Capt. LEE, a prisoner of war captured at Williamsburgh, and during his captivity he courted and married the daughter of Maj. DUPEE, at whose house he was cared for while suffering from his wounds.

The steamship *Arago* arrived here this morning and leaves for New-York this evening.

The Quartermaster of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry was arrested on the 25th inst., for an unfavorable discrepancy in his accounts, to the amount of three thousand dollars.

The *Arrowsmith* also took up twelve political prisoners to Aiken's Landing. There is no rebel display or movements discernible on the lines of the James River.

Norfolk and Suffolk have been strongly reinforced by Federal troops.

Brig.-Gen. EMORY, in command at Yorktown, sent out a reconnoissance yesterday to about ten miles beyond Gloucester. They learned of a squad of rebels in that vicinity, consisting about 400 cavalry and some flying artillery with four guns; but our reconnoitering force saw nothing of them by yesterday and encamped for the night to proceed on their mission to-day. Our informant is Assistant Surgeon ROGERS, of the Sixth Cavalry, who left the party last evening.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 28.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* arrived to-day from Norfolk Hospital, with 180 sick and wounded soldiers. About 80 have been transferred to the hospital-ship *Europe*.

The Signal corps, which has been attached to Gen. MCCLELLAN's army, left here this afternoon for the Potomac, on the steamer *Arrowsmith*, which also takes up a large number of recruits for the Fire Zouaves, who arrived this morning, *vid* Baltimore.

The time for the removal of all wooden buildings on the Point will expire on the 31st, but no one seems to realize that it will actually take place.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Central American Colonization Scheme Exploded.

Probable General Postponement of the Draft.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETINS.

The Officers of the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment Dismissed from the Service.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.—The following officers of the Seventy-first Regiment of Ohio Volunteers having published a card stating that they advised Col. R. MASON, who has been cashiered for cowardice, to surrender Clarksville, Tennessee, to the rebel forces, are, by direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States:

First Lieut. N. J. HUNTER.
Second Lieut. ISAAC MASON.
First Lieut. IRA L. MORRIS.
Capt. SMITH H. CLOOK.
Capt. J. R. WOODWARD.
Capt. F. W. BOWEN.
Capt. SOLON J. HOUGH.
Capt. C. H. CRAUM.
Lieut. T. T. MOORE, (Adjutant.)
Capt. WM. H. CALLANDER.
Lieut. H. M. DEURY.
Lieut. L. W. BEAVER.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. Mason Cashiered for Cowardice.

ORDER No. 115.—Col. RODNEY MASON, of the Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers, is, by order of the President of the United States, cashiered, for repeated acts of cowardice in the face of the enemy.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

The Subsistence of Recruits.

ORDER No. 113.—Detachments of recruits will be furnished with at least two days' cooked rations before starting from the dépôt for their regiments. If delayed in any city *en route*, a detachment will be marched to the Soldiers' Rest, where additional cooked rations will be issued to the men, sufficient to last till their arrival at the next rest, or at the destination of the detachment, according to circumstances. Superintendents of the recruiting service for States or districts will see this order is executed. The officers or non-commissioned officers in charge of detachments *en route*, are responsible that the rations are not wasted; also, that such as are required are obtained at the rests. Purchases of articles of food on the public account are not authorized.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-General.

Officers not to Visit Washington.

ORDER No. 114.—No officer of the regular army or of volunteers, will hereafter visit the City of Washington, without special permission. Leaves of absence will not be considered as including the City of Washington, unless so stated, and leaves for that purpose can only be given by authority of the War Department, through the Adjutant-General. Officers on leave of absence will not leave the limits of their military department, without special permission.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

The Discharged Three Months' Men Lately Prisoners.

ORDER No. 116.—Commissioned officers and enlisted men of the discharged three months' volunteer regiments, who have been exchanged or released on parole by the enemy, and not yet discharged from the United States service, are hereby mustered out and discharged. Officers and men of the forces aforesaid who may hereafter be exchanged or released by the enemy will be considered as regularly mustered out and discharged from the service of the United States from the date of their arrival in a loyal State.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 29.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME EXPLODED.

The Chiriqui Negro Colonization scheme received its quietus to-day. At the Cabinet meeting the matter came up, and was long and carefully considered. In consequence of the representations of the Costa Rican Minister, as well, it is understood, as because of some other difficulties in the way, it was finally decided to abandon the whole scheme—at least as far as it in any way involves the settlement of a Negro Colony in Chiriqui. It is understood, however, that the President does not desire to have the matter abandoned here, and that Senator POMEROY is yet expected to have some sort of roving commission, to make explorations through the tropical regions of this continent, for a suitable locality for starting the proposed negro colony. The plan, however, as laid before the public in POMEROY's recent address to the negroes, is substantially killed.

THE DRAFT.

There can be but little doubt now that the War Department has abandoned the idea of enforcing the draft rigidly on the 1st of September. The extension in Pennsylvania is likely to be followed up by similar permission to such other States as desire it. The extensions will of course be made under strict regulations, and for comparatively short periods. The explanation of this policy will be readily understood, when it is remembered that the whole six hundred thousand would make an enormous demand for arms. It is no longer a secret that the Government could not immediately supply the entire demand.

GOOD NEWS.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day, besides the Chiriqui colonization scheme, other matters were discussed. The general feeling with regard to public affairs is understood to be much more satisfactory than yesterday. The Administration and military circles to-night act as if they had heard quite the reverse of bad news, and a good deal of it.

A CHAPLAIN RELEASED.

Rev. JNO. MCMILLAN, Chaplain of the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania, taken prisoner in a recent engagement in Virginia, was released yesterday on parole. Immediately on entering our lines he was summoned to Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters, from whence he has just arrived. He says the rebels are very much mollified towards POPE since the promulgation of the late order, explaining his former instructions to subsist the army on the enemy. They profess to be satisfied, now that his conduct is not in violation of the accepted rules of modern warfare. Mr. MCMILLAN brings some very amusing, not to say impudent, messages from Gen. STUART to POPE, about a change of wardrobe, &c.

GEN. STONEMAN'S DUTIES.

Gen. STONEMAN, late Chief of Cavalry under Gen.

McClellan, will take charge of the duties recently performed by Adjt.-Gen. Thomas, in superintending the exchange of prisoners.

THE ARTILLERY SERVICE.

Gen. Barry has been assigned the duty of reorganizing the artillery corps of our service. It is said we have over 600 styles and sizes of cannon now in use, producing great inconvenience in preparing ammunition and other appliances.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Col. McConnell, of the Second Wisconsin, was killed in the fight yesterday in Virginia.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Brig.-Gen. W. G. Barry, United States Volunteers, late Chief of Artillery with Gen. McClellan, is assigned to duty as Inspector-General of Artillery and is ordered to report to the Chief of Ordnance.

The Secretary of War has ordered that the Seventy-first Regiment New-York State Militia be sent to New-York on the 31st, and then mustered out of the United States service, the time for which they volunteered having expired.

Lieut. Godfrey Weitzel, of Engineer Corps, was to-day appointed Brigadier-General.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE LAST CONGRESS.

The recapitulation of the Appropriations by the late session of Congress, is as follows:

For a Legislative, Executive and Miscellaneous, $13,997,594 56.
For the support of the Army for 1862, $238,548,438 77.
For the support of the Navy for 1862, $30,886,204.
Diplomatic and Consular, $1,235,889 89.
For the Army for 1862 and 1863, $542,346,346 55.
For the navy for 1862 and 1863, $42,741,338 42.
Indian Department, $2,117,962 09.
Post-office Department, $14,744,800.
Military Academy, $156,211.
Fortifications, $7,035,000.
Invalid and other pensions, $1,450,600.
Treaty with Hanover, $44,497 06.
Total, $694,904,972 34.

REBEL PRISONERS.

About 250 rebel prisoners, including Belle Boyd, were removed from the Old Capital Prison this afternoon for transportation to Eastern Virginia to be exchanged. A large number of prisoners captured recently in Virginia, arrived here this evening under a strong guard.

TAX APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments under the tax law have been made for the State of Maryland:

First District—Collector, Hooper C. Hicks, of Vienna; Assessor, George W. Bussum, of Caroline County.

Second District—Collector, James L. Ridgely; Assessor, John W. Wooster, of Thomas Run.

Fifth District—Collector, George W. Dawson, of Poolesville; Assessor, William Wening, of Clarksville.

For the Fifth District of New-Jersey, Daniel M. Wilson, of Newark, and George A. Halsey, of Newark, have been appointed Collector and Assessor.

NAVAL ORDER.

The following Third Assistant-Engineers have been ordered to the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, to report to Rear-Admiral Farragut for such duty as he may assign them: Robert Weir, William F. Pratt, Jesse F. Walton, John D. Ford and James E. Speight.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Lieut. Frank Ridgely, of the Sixth United States Infantry, has tendered his resignation on account of ill health, and it has been accepted by the President.

From San Francisco.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

San Francisco, Thursday, Aug. 28.

There was a dull sale to-day of 200 tons of Peruvian Sugar, at 9¾c., and 2,000 kegs of East Boston Syrup, at 62½c.

The political contest throughout the State is becoming very exciting as election day approaches.

Senator Latham is making a great effort to secure a majority of the Legislature. His speeches are in favor of the prosecution of the war in a constitutional manner. He eulogizes President Lincoln, but denounces the Abolitionists and the corruptionists generally.

The Breckinridge Democrats support Latham, because they have no hope of electing any of their own number.

The candidates for the Legislature are mostly Douglas Democrats, professing unbounded Unionism, but they are subject to the imputation of seeking to support the Breckinridgers.

The probabilities are that enough Douglas Democrats will vote for the Republican candidates to give that party a majority in the Legislature.

Condition of the Hospitals in the Army of Virginia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following items relating to hospitals in the army on the Rappahannock have just been received by the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission from one of its Inspectors.

They are so decided in their representations as to the forethought and skill, exercised by the Medical Bureau, that we cannot refrain from giving them publicity. Many an anxious friend of our brave soldiers will derive comfort from them.

"Having returned to Washington, in charge of a train of sick and wounded, I can now give you a sketch of my fortunes during the last week.

I reached the Culpepper Court-House on Sunday, the 17th inst., and found that place the dépôt of the Quartermasters', Commissaries' and Hospital Departments, while the army, or rather two thirds of it, were upon the Rapidan, eight miles further South. Upon Monday, I began a tour of the hospitals, and had but partly completed it, when orders came for the immediate evacuation of the place, and retreat north of the Rappahannock. I found the condition of the hospitals excellent in amount of accommodations, medical attendance, in supplies and in administration. I have never seen anything elsewhere in the field, and do not hesitate to say that the ends of hospital treatment were much better secured at Culpepper with the enemy in front, than they were along the line of the Potomac last Winter. Particularly were the medical supplies abundant and excellent. Fruit, ice, linen, soft bread, &c., could not have been more fully used to advantage, and the government of Dr. Ranch, the local Director of Hospitals, was excellent."

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on Consumption.—[Continued.]

CONSUMPTION IN CHILDREN.

LETTER NO. XIV.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I have described in preceding letters the three most common *kinds* of Consumption met with in adults, viz.: "*Chronic*," "*Galloping*," and "*Latent*" Consumption. Before proceeding to speak of "*Consumption in Children*," I will briefly explain *why* these differences exist. It must appear strange to the non-professional reader that *tubercles in the lungs* (which characterize all forms of Consumption) do not produce precisely the same symptoms in all cases, and they naturally ask, "*Why is this?*". The *organ diseased* and the *nature* of the disease are certainly the same in all cases, but there is a wide difference in the constitutional peculiarities of the patients. These differences we call *temperaments*. Let us suppose a person of high *nervous* temperament to be attacked with tubercles in the lungs, the amount of suffering experienced by the patient would be much greater than that experienced by a person of *lymphatic* temperament laboring under the same disease. In one case there would probably be *pain* in the side or chest, while the other might be entirely free from it. Again, a patient of *sanguine* temperament is far more liable to *spitting of blood*, or *hemorrhage* from the lungs, than one of *bilious* temperament; but the latter is more liable than either of the others to derangement of the *stomach* and *bowels*. The difference in the *symptoms*, then, is caused by the difference in the *temperaments* of the patients and not by any real difference in the *disease* itself. Besides *temperament*, we have other peculiarities—*idiosyncracies*, we physicians call them—which still further complicate and mask the disease in individual cases, and too often lead to fatal mistakes in *diagnosis* and *treatment*.

When I say, therefore, that comparatively few physicians are able to pronounce a safe opinion on the health of the lungs, I mean simply that medical men engaged in general practice cannot acquire the great experience which is necessary to enable them to detect disease in obscure cases and in the early stages. Any *tyro* in medicine can detect consumption in the *last stage*; but a medical examination, to be of any value to the patient, must discover the presence of tubercles if they exist, before the lungs are seriously injured, and while cure is yet possible.

Consumption in Children.—It is the general opinion of mankind that consumption is most common between the ages of *twenty* and *thirty* years. If we speak of this disease only in the adult, this may be true; but it will occasion some surprise when I say that there is no period of human life during which consumption is so *prevalent* or so *fatal* as between the ages of *three* and *fifteen*.

Have you never been struck, in looking over the weekly bills of mortality, with the large proportion of children? Now, clearly, children, if properly nurtured and clothed by their parents, ought to be far less liable to disease than adults, and when they do fall sick their diseases ought to be more curable, for *their* vitality is more active. The truth is tubercles are seldom sought for in the lungs of children, and as a consequence they pine away and die without the parents suspecting the cause. When the physician who attended the case is called upon to furnish a burial certificate, he is compelled to assign some name to the disease, and hence takes the most prominent *symptom*, as *diarrhœa* or *marasmus*, by which it was characterized. During the past year there have not been *ten* burial certificates given in New-York (of children under 12 years) in which the "*cause of death*" was set down as "*tubercles of the lungs*," and yet it is certain that more than *five hundred children* have in that time fallen a sacrifice to this disease. And if this be true of the *diagnosis*, what shall be said of *the treatment* these poor little sufferers received? Can we suppose they were *properly* treated when the *nature* of the disease was not even *discovered*—or does it make no difference in the result, whether a child be treated for *diarrhœa* or *consumption*?

M. Guersent, a physician of very great experience, attached to the "*Hospital for Infantile Diseases*," in Paris, (an institution which receives no patient under *one* year nor over *sixteen*,) tells us that tubercles are found in *two-thirds of all the children who die in that Hospital!* The observation of MM. Lombard and Papavoine go to prove the same fact. Dr. Allison, of Edinburgh, places the mortality from consumption at more than *one-third* the gross mortality occurring among the children in that city.

In children this disease does not manifest itself by active symptoms. There is no *spitting of blood*, or, if so, very rarely. Where *cough* occurs it is in *paroxysms*. There is no *expectoration*, for all the matter forced up from the lungs is *swallowed*. There is commonly *moisture on the forehead* during the night, but seldom a distinct *night sweat*; some *fever* during the day, but it is generally ascribed to *worms*. *Diarrhœa* is a very common symptom, but it is almost sure to be attributed to *indigestion*, or thought to be a mere *Summer* complaint. There is one symptom which is always present, viz.: *gradual wasting away*, but from what I have said it will be understood that it is impossible to detect consumption in children by the *general symptoms*. The *Stethescope* is the only safe reliance.

I always suspect the health of the lungs in children, when I observe them subject to any of the following symptoms: *Eruptions* about the face, *puffy and chapped* lips, *pustules* on the edges of the eyelids—*Eruptions* behind the *Ears*—*Soreness* and running from the *nose*—swelling of the *glands* of the neck, and gradual *wasting of flesh and strength*. None of these are *necessarily* signs of Consumption, but they show a bad state of the general health, which, in a great many cases, will be found to arise from the presence of *tubercles* in the lungs. An examination will always put the matter beyond doubt, and, consequently, that parent who neglects to have it made is guilty of great cruelty and neglect.

The treatment of this disease in children varies with the age. Those *above* four years can use the inhaling instrument without difficulty, and, indeed, generally regard it as a pleasure. They do not understand that the mild, soothing vapors they draw from it are powerful medicines, designed to act both upon the *lungs* and the *blood*. *Under* four years, all medicines designed to act upon the lungs have to be administered by *medicating the air of the nursery*. When this is done, every breath the child draws carries into the system the subtle agents required for the cure of the disease. That *inhalation* is the most delicate and powerful of all the methods by which medicines are administered, will be understood by considering the effects produced by breathing the contagion of disease and the miasmata of fens. Do not these enter the system through the lungs and corrupt the blood without the knowledge of the patient? Medicinal vapors, when inhaled, enter the system through the same channel, and while they *heal* the lungs and *purify* the blood, they save the invalid from the disgust and discomfort of other forms of medication. Properly treated, consumption is more curable in children than adults. The changes in the system of children are so rapid, and their vitality so great, that they will recover from a condition which would be hopeless in the adult.

As the object of this paper is to impress the public with the importance of greater attention to the health of the lungs in children, I cannot more appropriately close than by quoting the sensible remarks of Sir James Clark on the same subject: "The great prevalence," says he, "of consumption in early life, is a subject highly deserving the attentive consideration of the physician. The mortality from tuberculous diseases in infancy and childhood is much greater than is generally believed. The practical inferences to be deduced from the facts obtained by the French pathologists are sufficiently evident, and require little comment. They show us the paramount importance of attending to the health of infants and children."

With this I close my description of the *varieties* of consumption. In my next letter I shall point out the *causes* which produce that condition of the blood on which the *tubercles* depend.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases, 532 Broadway.
New-York, Aug. 29, 1862.

Note.—The writer of the above letter, in association with Dr. James Hunter, devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary diseases. They can be consulted, personally or by letter, at No. 532 Broadway. Hours, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

THE REBEL'S LAMENT.

Oh! for the days long passed away,
When, with a pocket full of "rocks,"
I used to promenade Broadway,
And buy my stylish Hats from Knox.

Ah, me! how well I can recall
The mem'ry of those graceful styles,
Which, every Spring and every Fall,
To get I rode a thousand miles.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES,

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES.

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

Volunteers Read This!—For the derangement of the system, change of diet, wounds, sores, bruises and eruptions, to which every volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient, and sure as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Jolly Times To-day for the Little Folks at Barnum's Museum.—Gen. Tom Thumb and Com. Nutt give their prize exhibitions at 11, 3, and 7¾ o'clock. The Farce Company at 3 and 8 P. M.

Love, Faith and Death!
TO-MORROW,
IN THE
Sunday Mercury,
PIERCE EGAN'S
New Story,
"The Scarlet Flower,"
OR THE
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH.

The second title of this great story furnishes the key to its character. It is a romance of Love, Faith and Death. It dates back some two hundred years, to an age of superstition, rapine and wrong. Vice in all its deformity, virtue in all its beauty, figure in the narrative. One of the fierce family feuds of the day is the main subject, and out of this feud arise the most touching and exciting incidents of the tale. The interest never flags for a moment, and in this respect "The Scarlet Flower" is, if possible, superior to "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," by the same writer.

The SUNDAY MERCURY has never presented to its host of readers a more admirable and thoroughly original fiction than this.

Read the opening chapters in the SUNDAY MERCURY to-morrow, and you will need no invitation to read the future installments.

New-York versus Philadelphia.

THREE EXCITING MATCHES AT BASE BALL.

MUTUAL OF NEW-YORK VICTORIOUS.

The Sunday Mercury

for to-morrow (Sunday, Aug. 31,) will contain a full report of the visit of the Mutual Club to Philadelphia, and the matches played with the Olympic, Adriatic, and Athletic Clubs of that city, and of the victories they won.

Also, reports of the matches between
UNION (OF MORRISANIA) AND NEWARK (OF NEWARK,)
and of
UNION (OF MORRISANIA) vs. ECKFORD (OF BROOKLYN,)
together with everything interesting relative to outdoor sports.

The Scarlet Flower:
OR THE
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH:
A
ROMANCE OF THE PASSIONS.
BY
Pierce Egan,
Author of "Imogen; or, The Marble Heart," &c., &c.,
WILL BE COMMENCED IN THE
Sunday Mercury
OF
TO-MORROW.

The author has given his imagination full scope in this wonderful story of two hundred years ago. Such a grouping of opposite characters—each standing out salient and distinct like a living entity—such plots and counterplots, all tending to a thrilling denouement—such adventures, and moving accidents—were surely never combined in one romance. Whoever tastes a single chapter, will, like Oliver Twist, be clamorous for "more," until he has read, marked, learned and inwardly digested the whole.

Mark! there will be a rush for this new production—of the most popular romance writer of the day

The Incident of the Day,
ON
SUNDAY, THE 31ST INST.,
(To-morrow,)
Will be the appearance in the
Sunday Mercury
OF
PIERCE EGAN'S MASTERPIECE,
The Scarlet Flower;
OR THE
THE TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH.

Famous as Pierce Egan has made himself in England and in this country, by his inimitable romances, "THE SCARLET FLOWER" will add largely to his reputation. It is full of vivid life, pictures of society in the olden time, when family feuds, bequeathed from sire to son, led to the breaking of innumerable hearts—and heads. One of these enmities of generations forms the pivot upon which the events of this tale of Hatred, Revenge and Passionate Love are made to turn. It is, perhaps, the most thoroughly absorbing story that its celebrated author has ever written. The pathetic alternates with the amusing and wonderful, and the narrative is wrought up to a pitch of interest that Bulwer has never surpassed.

The publication of "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," in the columns of the SUNDAY MERCURY, being now nearly concluded, this NEW STORY, from the same powerful hand, will be the feature of the day in the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER to morrow.

The Great Sunday Newspaper.

It is now an established fact that the only Sunday paper which furnishes full and complete particulars of everything transpiring by land and sea is

The Sunday Mercury.

Its pages contain a living, moving, graphic, and life-like panorama of the dread contest in which the country is engaged, the desperate encounters, the hair-breadth 'scapes, the moving accidents by flood and field, the scenes that thrill the heart of the nation, and rivet the interest and attention of mankind. IT FILLS THE HIATUS CAUSED BY THE SUSPENSION FOR ONE DAY OF THE DAILY PRESS, AND BRIDGES OVER THE CHASM THAT SEPARATES WEEK FROM WEEK. Its pages teem with intelligence, gleaned from all parts of this broad continent, flashed along on the electric wire, or furnished by the ready pens of

AN ARMY OF SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS,

who paint from life, and give to their sketches the dash and vigor of reality.

It illustrates every walk of life, and every branch of industry and enterprise finds in its columns a ready vehicle for the promulgation of its wants and wishes. It not only tells all that can be known about the operations of our grand armies, but informs the people of the present feeling of the nation, and

All About the Draft.

It furnishes from week to week full and authentic accounts of the progress of enlistment by counties, towns and wards; the number of troops demanded of each locality, the numbers actually enlisted, and THE NUMBERS STILL REQUIRED TO AVOID THE NECESSITY OF DRAFTING. It secures and publishes important intelligence from all parts of the Union—from New-Orleans at the extreme South, to Minnesota in the far West,

IN ADVANCE OF ALL THE OTHER PAPERS.

It has distanced competition and baffled rivalry, and now stands the acknowledged head of the Sunday Press, without a rival to question its supremacy.

The Event of To-morrow
Will be the publication in the columns of the
Sunday Mercury
of the opening chapters of PIERCE EGAN'S
NEW STORY
of the
"Scarlet Flower,"
OR THE
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH.

No "Romance of the Passions" of greater power or more enthralling interest has ever been published in this country. Superstition and Guilt—Intrigue and Guileless Purity—Heroism and Meanness—meet and encounter in a series of the wildest adventures and most striking scenes—in this extraordinary tale. It surpasses all the other productions of its distinguished author. "Action—action—action"—is its characteristic. Pierce Egan never drawls. In this romance he deals with the wonderful, the tender, the demoniac—and with each equally well.

Do not miss the first installment of the SUNDAY MERCURY of To-MORROW. It will be continued weekly, until concluded, in the columns of that GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

The Universal Public
Is notified, that in the
Sunday Mercury
of
TO-MORROW,
Will be published the
INTRODUCTORY CHAPTERS
OF
PIERCE EGAN'S MATCHLESS STORY,
The Scarlet Flower;
OR, THE
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH.

A romance that has never been excelled in descriptive power, abounding in touching scenes, and love passages of that most tender interest, interspersed with chivalrous adventures and revengeful schemes of the darkest dye. The events narrated, and the characters introduced, are in keeping with the era with which they are connected—the stormiest portion of the Seventeenth century. Such a story would have made its mark in the days of Sir Walter Scott, and there is perhaps no living author who could equal it in the departments to which it belongs.

Certain it is that THE SUNDAY MERCURY has never proffered to its readers a
NEW STORY
more deserving their admiration or more likely to receive it.

Do not forget that the first course of this FEAST OF THE IMAGINATION, will be given in the SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW.

Another Great Story.
BY PIERCE EGAN.
HIS LATEST AND BEST.
To-morrow's
Sunday Mercury
will contain the opening chapters of Pierce Egan's grand Romance of the Seventeenth Century,
entitled
The Scarlet Flower,
OR THE
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH.

The powerful pen of the author of "Love me and Leave me Not," "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," &c., &c., has never yet achieved such a triumph in the department of wild, wonderful and passionate romance, as in this entrancing story. The commencement foreshadows a weird, and thrilling narrative, in which the superstitions of an age when the supernatural was believed, even by the most intelligent, to exercise an immediate influence on human destiny, are vividly portrayed, and adventures of the most exciting character are described with amazing power. No commonplace soothsayers and gipsey prophets figure in "The Scarlet Flower." The magic underplot of Macbeth is scarcely of more absorbing interest than the web of prophecy with which the strange incidents of this romance are interwoven. It is eminently original; and extraordinary as the details seem to be, the denouement will satisfy the mind of the reader, and convince him that in the art of reconciling the wonderful with the possible, there is no living writer who can compare with Pierce Egan. "The course of true love," we are told, "never did run smooth," but in the "Scarlet Flower," it runs through such a succession of "moving accidents by flood and field," that one almost holds one's breath in dreading of them, and so graphically are they described that almost the same sensation is produced as if they were actually in progress before the reader's eyes.

Whoever fails to peruse the "Scarlet Flower" will miss one of the richest bouquets that the Genus of Fiction has ever spread before her votaries.

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NEW STYLES FOR FALL
JUST INTRODUCED
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Ladies from the Country wishing gaiter-boots and shoes of all the various styles for themselves and families, good articles at moderate prices, patronize
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CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
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Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Holar—Lewis.—In Trinity Church, on Thursday, Aug 28, by Rev. W. T. Webb, Mr. J. T. A. Holah, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Ellen L. Lewis, of Jersey City.

Laing—Ludlam.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, Alexander K. Laing, son of the late Edgar H. Laing, to Charlotte, daughter of Isaac T. Ludlam, Esq., all of this City.

Schram—Townsend.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 28, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, assisted by Rev. Moses Tyler, James E. Schram, of Poughkeepsie, to Adelaide, eldest daughter of Timothy Townsend, of this City.

☞ Western papers please copy.

Stevenson—McGrath.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 28, at the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, Mr. John C. Stevenson to Miss E. Amelia, daughter of William McGrath, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

Anderson.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 29, son of Eathan and Sara Anderson, aged 17 months

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock, from No. 442 6th-av.

Betts.—At Islip, Long Island, on Thursday, Aug. 28, Mrs. Marion Betts, aged 30 years, 11 months and 24 days

Boyle.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 28, William W. Boyle, of the Fifteenth Regiment New-York State Engineers, in the 41st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father-in-law, Thomas L. Parker, No. 106 East 50th-st., on Sunday, the 31st inst. His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Coleman.—At Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 27, of diphtheria, Julia Mary, daughter of Wm. T. and C. M. P. Coleman, aged 7 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, at Yonkers, this day, (Saturday,) the 30th inst., at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting for the train leaving Chambers-st. at 11 A. M., and at 30th-st. (same train) at 11.25.

☞ St. Louis and San Francisco papers please copy.

Covell.—In Galway, Saratoga County, on Saturday, Aug. 23, after a long period of great suffering, in an unwavering faith in Christ, Mrs. Lorana Churchill, wife of Rev. Samuel Covell, of this City.

Coulter.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Friday morning, Aug. 29, William Frederick, youngest child of William and Matilda H. Coulter, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 128 York-st., Jersey City. His remains will be taken to Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J., for interment.

Curtis.—In Trenton, Gibson County, Tenn., on Wednesday, Aug. 13, Edwin Pitts, son of Edwin Curtis, of New-York, in the 38th year of his age. The deceased was a member of the Second Regiment Illinois Cavalry.

Jaques.—In Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 29, Catharine S. Jaques, widow of David R. Jaques, formerly of this City, in the 78th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

Higgins.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 29, John Higgins, of the firm of L. & J. Higgins, of this City, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 407 4th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Noyes.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 29, Kate Augusta, daughter of Charles H. and Jane R. D. Noyes, aged 1 year, 4 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, A. H. Dana, No. 194 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Friends of the families are invited to attend, without further notice.

Paret.—In Richmond, Va., on Sunday, Aug. 10, John Paret, son of Stephen and Eliza H. Paret, of Jersey City, aged 36 years.

Redfield.—At Old Point Comfort, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, Justus S. Redfield, eldest son of J. S. Redfield, Esq., U. S. Consul Otranto, Italy, aged 20 years and 24 days.

Funeral services will take place Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock, at Dr. Chapin's Church. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Savage.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 29, Mrs. Louisa Ann, widow of the late Gilbert S. Savage.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of H. Bunce, No. 172 6th-av., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Thomas.—On Friday, Aug. 29, Anna Provost Thomas, youngest daughter of James P. Thomas.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

Webb.—In Smithtown, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 28, Henry E. Webb, only son of Henry C. and Ada A. Webb, aged 6 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Mary Smith, Smithtown, L. I.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 409.—Aug. 29, 1862.
13, 22, 38, 23, 10, 7, 60, 78, 24, 15, 28, 55, 41.
Kentucky, Class 410.—Aug. 29, 1862.
62, 11, 21, 67, 63, 49, 31, 37, 32, 13, 70, 17.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

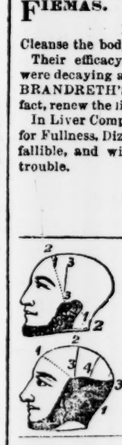
Delaware, Extra Class 357.—Aug. 29, 1862.
28, 58, 4, 64, 69, 1, 60, 53, 63, 27, 14, 11, 75.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 316.—Aug. 29, 1862.
50, 46, 31, 41, 25, 48, 72, 1, 56, 32, 12, 11.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

Fiemas.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Cleanse the body and the blood.

Their efficacy in Ulcers is so great that parts which were decaying are restored to healthy and vigorous life. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by purifying the system, in fact, renew the life of the body.

In Liver Complaints, Costiveness, in Rheumatism, and for Fullness, Dizziness and Pain in the Head they are infallible, and withal so mild and easy that they give no trouble.

GET NEW STYLE.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 294 CANAL-ST., and
No. 4 UNION-SQUARE.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment. No 16 Bond-st

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

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NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES,
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☜ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

A FAIR WARNING.—FOR THE PRESENT we shall continue to sell men's and boys' best 7 and 4-ply linen

COLLARS

at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, (*warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50.) Also, an immense stock, new styles, very rich, Paris

NECK TIES

positively at just half the usual prices. Splendid ties, both black and fancy, at 15, 25 and 26 cents. *Richest and most extensive ties imported, at 50 cents.* DEALERS SUPPLIED at prices which no other house in New-York can *possibly* name. Ladies' and gents' *pure linen* handkerchiefs. Ladies', from $1 to $4 50; gents', $2 to $6 per dozen. Suspenders, hosiery, gloves, under-shirts and drawers; *also, the best muslin shirt in New-York, at $2.* EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.—We will send $10 worth *or more* to any part of the United States, the cash to be paid to the Express Company, *if the goods suit; if not*, they can be returned by *same* express, *at our expense*.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

Post-Office Notice.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, and for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per steamer GLASGOW, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:20 A. M., Station E, 9:06 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

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NEW BOOKS NEARLY READY.

LES MISERABLES—ST. DENIS.

The fourth part of Victor Hugo's famous French novel, "Les Miserables." Uniform in style and price with part I., "Fantine," Part II., "Cosette," and Part III. "Marius." Paper covers, price 50 cents, and cloth bound, elegant, (on superior paper,) $1.

II.

LIKE AND UNLIKE.

A charming new novel, by A. S. Roe, anthor of "I've Been Thinking," "A Long Look Ahead," "To Love and to be Loved," "True to the Last," etc. One large cloth bound volume. Price $1 25.

III.

ALFIO BALZANI;

Or the Diary of a Proscribed Sicilian. A powerful and dramatic picture of life and adventure in Italy during the Revolution. Dedicated to Garibaldi. Price $1 25.

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LES MISERABLES—MARIUS.

The third part of Victor Hugo's great French novel, which is creating such a literary sensation. Uniform in price and style with part first, "Fantine," and part second, "Cosette." Paper covers, price 50 cents, and cloth bound, elegant, $1.

II.

THE FLY-ING DUTCHMAN.

An entirely new, humorous poem of the funniest character, by John G. Saxe, with sixteen irresistibly comic illustrations, on tinted paper. Cloth, bound in style of "Nothing to Wear." Price 50 cents. A regular hit.

III.

OUT OF HIS HEAD.

A strange and eccentric romance, by T. B. Aldrich, (author of "Babie Bell.") Paper covers, price 50 cents, and cloth bound, on superior paper, $1.

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LIGHTHILL'S BOOK ON DEAFNESS.
Third Edition just ready.
A POPULAR TREATISE
ON
DEAFNESS.
By Dr. E. B. Lighthill, of New-York.
One small 12mo., with Illustrations. Price 75 cents.

The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guaranty of its popularity and value. Two editions have been sold within as many months, and a third is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book
FOR THE PEOPLE,
not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families, who, wishing information upon the subject, have heretofore been at a loss for any work treating in unprofessional language upon Deafness and its attending evils. This book fills such a vacuum. It is clear and comprehensive.

The New-York *Observer* says: "There is a large amount of useful information here embodied for the million, to teach them how to guard against deafness, and how to treat it when coming on."

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "An excellent and comprehensive little treatise, written in a clear and common-sense style, easily understood."

The work should find its way into the hands of every individual suffering with deafness, or any accompanying affliction. Its value will be at once appreciated.

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BOOKS FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

SIMPSON'S TREATISE ON ORDNANCE and Naval Gunnery, compiled and arranged as a text book for the United States Naval Academy, by Lieut. Edward Simpson, U. S. N. Second edition, revised, 8vo., plates and wood cuts. $4.

TOTTEN'S NAVAL TEXT BOOK and Dictionary for the use of the Midshipmen of the United States Navy, by Commander B. J. Totten, U. S. N. Second edition, revised and enlarged,

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s, No. 10 Strand, London, Eng., week ending 16th August, 1862: Silas C. Herring, wife and family, New-York; John P. Howard, wife and family, New-York; P. D. Sill, Columbus, S. C.; C. Weishaar, Jr., New-Orleans; W. H. Badeau, New-York; F. D. Yalon, Bloomington, Ill.; A. W. Gridley, Bloomington, Ill.; Rev. S. C. Keeler, Connecticut; E. S. Clarke, Philadelphia; W. S. Henderson, New-York; H. Hart, Louisville, Ky.; L. German, Louisville, Ky.; L. A. Birdsall, Texas; A. Carter and wife, New-York; W. Turner, New-York; W. J. Nead, Philadelphia; S. M. Pettengill, New-York; R. S. Mayne, New-Haven, Conn.; J. Woollard, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Galway, New-York; S. A. Warden, Boston, Mass.; H. J. Nazro, Boston, Mass.; G. R. Nazro, Boston, Mass.; T. M. Brown, Philadelphia; H. C. Carter, New-York; J. E. Smith, New-York; W. P. Hulbert, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bradley, Pittsburgh; G. B. Douglas, New-York; T. H. Ahrens, New-York; H. Griffin, New-York; G. H. Griffin, New-York; R. P. M. Torbert, Philadelphia; H. A. Smythe, wife and family, New-York; Mrs. W. S. Lincoln, Boston, Mass.; T. H. Blythe, San Francisco; C. H. Benthuysen, Albany; G. L. Stimson, Albany; J. W. Feuchtwanger, New-York; C. Herschel, Davenport, Iowa; W. B. Howes, Boston.

—The following order has been issued by the District Provost Marshal-General in St. Louis: "It appearing to the satisfaction of the Provost Marshal-General of the District of Missouri that Louis G. Picot, of the County of St. Louis, owning property in this county, has been guilty of giving aid to the rebellion, is at this time a fugitive from the order of the military authorities, and has abandoned his residence in this county, thereby rendering his property liable to seizure under the Confiscation act—it is therefore ordered that Col. Thomas C. Fletcher, of the Thirty-first Missouri Volunteers, will seize and hold the house and premises of said Picot, and the household furniture and personal effects used therewith, and occupy and use the same for his headquarters, and keep and preserve the same, subject to such orders as may be made in relation thereto by the President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of said act of Congress."

—Col. Maltby, in command of the National forces at Taouz Station, Tennessee, writes under date of Aug. 15: "I go in for the *hurt* principle hereafter; temporizing with traitors might have been a good policy once, but even that is 'played out.') I go in for the confiscation of every dollar's worth of property held by rebels, and until that is the policy the war will last. Let traitors from this time henceforward feel that it is dangerous to be disloyal. I am in command of this post, and you can bet high that all fugitives that come into these lines of their own free will, shall be employed in such manner as to save the white man. I obey all orders, and this one I can obey with a hearty good will. I expect that you will call me an 'Abolitionist.' Well, if you do, we are all Abolitionists. We are unanimous for conducting the war in such a manner as to save ourselves and hurt the enemy, and to save him in the pocket is the fatal mistake."

—The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Aug. 17, says: "In Marshall County, Miss., near a stream called Cold Water, and a few miles north of a village known as Byhalia, lives a rank old rebel whose name is Squire McQueen, the owner of a goodly number of slaves, over whom he exercises a bullying, cruel, grinding mastership. A short time since, one of his negroes tried to escape from the clutches of his despotic master, but the fugitive from the clanking chains of slaveocracy was pursued by that demon master, arrested, taken home and *hanged*. The rebel secession master, Squire McQueen, alone, and in cold blood, hanged his innocent slave, because the slave wanted liberty."

—Mr. McDowell, one of the editors of the Harrisburgh *Union*, who was recently released from arrest, had quite a reception on his return home on Saturday evening. In closing his speech, he said: "A day of retribution will come—a day of final settlement—and after it, a pay-day. Let us bide our time. Let us be true and loyal, and we have nothing to fear. Our imprisonment has been an experiment, and, I think, from this enthusiastic demonstration and the general feeling throughout the State, our enemies, as well as our friends, must admit that it was a failure, that it has not only not resulted in any practical benefit to those who brought it about, but it *has* awakened a feeling that will be expressed at the ballot-box in October next."

—Col. Miller, at Nashville, a few days since issued an order for one thousand negroes to work upon the fortifications. He received the following note in consequence, from a former member of the Legislature of Tennessee:

MCSPEDON BEND, 10 miles from Nash, August 13—1862.

PROVOSE MARSHEL COL. JOHN H. MILLER—I was directed by you to send in 5 able bodied negroes. I have but 4 boys too of them run off on Sunday night I have too others is Deficient one his nec out of plase the other is a disease of the cofulus my health is so bad & have bin for 5 month I dont feel able to come in and have got Mr Mullin to come in and to attend to it for me this is a true statement of the matter.

your respect J. W. PENNINGTON.

— Archbishop Purcell arrived in Cincinnati on Friday, from his tour to Rome, and was received by all the Catholic societies, in procession. Flowers were scattered by children. At the Cathedral, Te Deums were chaunted and the Archbishop made a brief address.

—The Boston *Press* understands that Professor Stowe, of Andover Theological Seminary, husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe the authoress, has resigned his professorship and will soon remove his family to Hartford. Prof. S. is at present supplying the pulpit of the North Congregational Church.

— The Saratoga *Sentinel*, of Saturday, states that Judge Willard, late Senator from that District, is seriously ill from a paralytic attack. Doubts are entertained of his recovery.

—Hon. John Magee, of Steuben, has subscribed $2,000 toward paying local bounties, and to defray other necessary expenses incident to sending troops to the field.

—Gen. Jameson reached Bangor, Me., on Friday last. He is still quite feeble, and for this reason no public reception was extended to him.

—Gen. Stonewall Jackson is a son-in-law of Rev. Dr. Junkin, of Philadelphia.

—Hon. Wm. Windom, of Minnesota, has been renominated for Congress.

—Brig.-Gen. O. B. Wilcox is visiting his friends in Brandon, Vt.

—Rev. E. N. Kirk, of Boston, is at present in Kansas.

LAW REPORTS.

Newspaper Troubles—Reaccounting Ordered.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

William Cauldwell and Horace Whitney vs. *Sylvester S. Southworth.*—The parties to this suit were copartners in business, and the owners and publishers of the *Sunday and Weekly Mercury* of this City. The Plaintiffs allege that having given notice of dissolution to the defendant in accordance with the partnership agreement, they considered the partnership dissolved. On an application for the appointment of a receiver of the property, and an order for the sale of the same, the Court appointed ABRAM B. TAPPAN, Esq., as such receiver, who ordered a sale of the papers on Thursday last. The defendant obtained a stay of proceedings on the ground that he had not received notice of legal proceedings, and he also alleged that the referee had not properly passed the accounts, and desired a re-accounting. The Referee found the liabilities of the *Mercury* to be $10,767 50; the assets, $15,676 49.

The Court vacated the order staying proceedings, and directed the sale to take place on Monday at 10 A. M., the defendant to have a re-accounting on one day's notice.

Albert Cardoza for plaintiff: John Cook for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mencrief.

Graves vs. *Pagani.*—Ordered that the order to show cause be discharged, and motion of plaintiff be denied without prejudice to plaintiff to renew motion on further affidavits, on payment of $7 costs of opposing to de endant. If the application is not renewed, $7 costs of opposing this motion to defendant, to abide the event of the suit,

Moss vs. *Priest.*—Motion denied, with costs to abide the event.

Sturgis, Jr., &c. vs. *Ballard, &c.*—Motion denied without prejudice to the renewal thereof upon affidavits, &c. $7 cost of opposing motion to abide the event of the suit.

Carpentier vs. *Chrystal.*—The matter set forth in the first, second, third and fourth subdivisions of the complaint are clearly irrelevant, and must be struck out. The motion, in other respects, is denied without costs to either party as against the other.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Carpentier vs. *Carpentier.*—Divorce granted.

Houck vs. *Hendrickson.*—Motion granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 55 bbls. Ashes, 12,275 bbls. Flour, 380 bbls. and 300 bags Corn Meal, 130,700 bush is Wheat, 178,397 bushels Corn, 7,400 bushels Rye, 25,218 bushels Oats, 768 pkgs. Provisions, and 205 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day were light, at $6 81½ @$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand, and 2,750 bags have been reported sold, part at 22½c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Has been slightly dealt in at previous figures.

COTTON—The market exhibits rather more animation and prices favor sellers. The day's transactions comprise 2,160 bales, including Middling at 48c. @48½c. ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Are in moderate request, and principal kinds are quoted firm.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in demand at very full and buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in active demand for shipment and home use at a further slight advance in prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 22,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 85@$5 05; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 15@$5 45; chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 50@$5 00; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 15@$6 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 05
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	4 80	@ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 15	@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is salable and buoyant; sales 1,600 bbls., at $5 30@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 1,250 bbls. extra, at $5 15@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $3 60 for Jersey; $3 75 for Fairfax, $3 80 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 350 bbls.

FRUIT—The market is inactive generally; prices are unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very good request, mainly for export, at somewhat firmer prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 228,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 54@$1 54½; White Western, at $1 43; Amber Western, at $1 35@$1 36; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 34; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 22@$1 24—the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club, $1 16@$1 22; Chicago Spring, at $1 11@$1 20; White Kentucky, at $1 53@$1 54½; ℔ bushel. Corn continues in good demand at rising prices. Sales, since our last, 152,000 bushels, at 60½c.@62c., for ordinary to very good shipping Mixed Western; 63c. for very choice do.; 56c.@60c. for Eastern do.; 47c.@55c. for unsound do., do.; and 72c. for choice White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 77c.@84c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand, in part to arrive, including Canada, at 58c. @60c.; Western, at 58c.@60c.; and State at 60c.@61c. ℔ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending Aug. 25, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	34,182	25,164
Wheat, bush	398,926	319,300
Corn, bush	1,010,305	946,700
Oats, bush	51,896	32,600
Rye, bush	31,457	40,350
Barley, bush	756	....

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Aug. 25.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	971,517	796,407	278,255
Wheat, bush	7,316,852	8,066,182	4,952,189
Corn, bush	18,074,961	16,541,126	12,869,938
Oats, bush	1,660,933	971,053	864,180
Rye, bush	633,328	267,687	130,606
Barley, bush	465,692	343,280	220,101

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair supply and demand to-day, at 62½c.@75c. for shipment and local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request, at former rates, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ℔ lb.

IRON—The principal holders ask full prices, but the market is inactive.

LEAD—Has been quiet, at previous figures.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 410 hhds., including Trinidad Cuba on private terms, and Cuba Muscovado, part at 32c.; also, 300 bbls. New-Orleans, (by auction,), at 40c.@44c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market has been quiet today; prices have not varied. Sales by auction: 5 bbls. Tar, at $17 ℔ bbl.; and 875 bbls. Resin, at $11 75 @$14 35 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—The principal kinds have been in moderate request, at essentially unaltered rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less sought after, and is declining. Sales 650 bbls., at $11 37½@$11 50 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are less active, at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand, at 5¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Lard continues active and buoyant; sales 2,000 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@10c., the latter an extreme rate, ℔ lb. Beef has not varied; sales 250 bbls., at $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@ $14 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 11c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 13c.@19c. for poor to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is inquired for, at 7c.@ 9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 20 tierces Carolina at $8, and 150 bags East India at $6 50@$7 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—A fair business has been transacted in Turk's Island at 31c.@32c. ℔ bushel. Liverpool is quiet, being held above the views of buyers.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in rather more request, both here and in Boston, at $2 37½ ℔ bushel.

SPICES—Have been very quiet at former rates.

SUGARS—The demand has been less active, and sales have been confined to 520 hhds., including New-Orleans at 8¾c.@10¾c., and Cuba at 8¾c.@8¾c.; 111 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 9c.@10¾c.; and 500 boxes Havana at 8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 700 bbls., in lots, at 32c. @33c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13d.@13¾d.; Corn, 13d.@13½d.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl., 14d.@15d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s. Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Oil, 47s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, a brig, with grain, at 15d. ℔ bush. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s.@42s. 6d. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Mavrocordatos	London	Quebec	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 21
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Persian	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 27
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 28
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug 30
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
City of Washingt'n	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Hansa* and *Glasgow* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mail's close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 5:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSON WHO ADDRESSED A LETTER to the Foreman of *The Times*, anonymously, is requested to communicate the name (in confidence) of the party referred to in the letter. The evil complained of cannot be remedied while the party remains unknown.

F. W.—THE FIRST IS AT HAND, BUT NOT THE second. Please forward immediately. O.

LOST AND FOUND.

TREASURY NOTES LOST.—THE FOLLOWing U. S. Treasury notes, inclosed in a letter from Sacramento, California, addressed to the undersigned, are believed to have been lost in the steamship *Golden Gate*. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate said notes or coupons, if offered for sale, but are requested to give notice thereof to MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st., New-York.

The notes are the 7 3-10 Treasury notes of the issue of 15th August, 1861, with *all* (all) coupons attached: No. 22,289 for $1,000; No. 69,600 for $50; No. 69,601 for $50; No. 69,602 for $50; in all, $1,150.

STOLEN—ON THE NIGHTS OF WEDNESDAY and Thursday, Aug. 27 and 28, from the house of John D. Wolfe, Throg's Neck, a lot of silverware—tea set, spoons, knives, forks, and other articles, with different family initials, such as J. D. W., M. L. W., D. A. L. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery, on application to the above address, or to EZRA F. DAVIS, No. 53 Wa ker-st., New-York.

A SUPERIOR OIL REFINERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Inquire at No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York, of M. J. FRISBIE

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., at 1 st two stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—YOU are invited to attend a Camp Meeting, on SUNDAY, Aug. 31, at Williamsburgh, L. I., by the desire of your much esteemed friend, Rev. WM. S. IRVINE, at Colyer's Woods. The veterans will assemble at the foot of Grand-st., E. R., at 10 o'clock A. M., to cross over in a body in the Division-av. ferry boats, to meet the veterans on East Brooklyn side. Come, every veteran, and respond to the invitation. Your passage free, and a dinner prepared for you.

H. RAYMOND, Brig.-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS—A SETTLED ministry, without "bishops" or "presiding elders."—Rev. H. MATTISON, the pastor, will preach as usual in the new church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GEO. A. PELTZ, of the 33d-st. Baptist Church, (by exchange,) at 7¾ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach in said church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 4 o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the coming of Christ, as King, to reign over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here.

STRANGERS' HOME—CITY ASSEMBLY Rooms, No. 414 Broadway. Rev. CHAS. CHAUCER Goss will preach in the audience-room of this place, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7:45 precisely. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free. Collection.

THE TIMES OF THE NATIONS ARE fulfilled, and the day of God has come. His Messenger will proclaim the word of prophecy SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and Christians invited to hear.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., near Grand.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Camp meeting prayer meeting in the church at 3 P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

THE THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING of the City Sunday School Society of the M.E. Church will be held in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverly-place.—Rev. ABA DALTON will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½, and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. H. B. RIDGEWAY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 8.

THE 42D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH between 7th and 8th-avs., Rev. E. E. RANKINE, Pastor, will be open for Divine service on SABBATH next (31st Aug.) at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

MOUNT VERNON UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Westchester County, N. Y. Rev. S. T. ALDRICH, of Newburgh, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. ROGERS WILL PREACH IN the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., TO-MORROW, (31st inst.,) in the morning, at 10½, in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. H. C. KINNEY will officiate. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF EPIPHANY—STANTON-ST., between Essex and Norfolk. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near Waverley-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; best City reference; is a first-class washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two young women; one as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent bread and pastry baker; is willing to assist with the washing. The other as first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up all kinds of muslins and French fluting. Both have the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 152 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housework'r, by a well-disposed, honest and competent girl, in city or country: is well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A CAPable, energetic lady, a situation as housekeeper; can take the entire charge of a house; or, where responsibility would be required, would not object to the charge of an invalid or the sick, and make herself otherwise useful: is competent for any situation of the kind. Address, for two days, Mrs. G. L. S., Broadway Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; no objections to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 7th-av., near 26th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, who furnishes the best of reference, a situation as nurse; will take the entire charge of a baby or growing children; is willing and obliging; or as parlormaid and do the washing and ironing in the neatest style. Wages $6 to $7; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st. for two days.

AS NURSE, HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young widow lady as nurse, housekeeper, or companion for a lady: has had much experience in sickness; no objection to travel or to leave the City; references exchanged. Mrs. HARRIS, No. 220 West 42d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress. Call at 212 East 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as seamstress in a respectable family; she can do all kinds of plain family sewing; can also cut and fit dresses and make herself generally useful. Can be seen or heard of at No. 71 Court-st., Brooklyn, near Atlantic.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress in a private family; understands sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; also ladies' hairdressing. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young man, a situation as book-keeper, is a fair writer and smart at figures; can give reference from present place if needed. Address HENRY HUDSON, No. 156 East 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to T., at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man, English, who thoroughly understands his business, and is well acquainted with the management of fast horses. Address W. B., No. 894 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant man, in a private family; has the best of City reference; four years with his last employer. Address R. F., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, by an Englishman, a situation as groom or coachman; understands the care and management of horses; has had long experience in London and this country; no objection to the country; good City reference. Address, for three days, C. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who is strong and active, in some wholesale store (grocery preferred); salary not so much of an object as a permanent place. Address G. W. B., Box No. 209 *Times* office.

A YOUTH, 17 YEARS OLD, WISHES A situation in a wholesale store; very best of City reference given. Address THOMAS MCKEON, No. 87 West 18th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIFTY FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING cutters. Apply in lofts over Claflin, Mellen & Co.'s store, corner Worth and Church sts. Steady work.

JOHN F. MARTIN.

WANTED.—A CLERK FOR A COAL YARD UP town. Wages $10 per week. Two porters for stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

COAL, &C.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S,
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COALS.
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $6 00
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL,
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River.
JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

PEPPLER'S CELEBRATED LOCUST Mountain Coal now discharging. also Cumberland coal, and pine, oak and hickory wood by the cord or load. All low for cash. A. B. ABBOTT, successor to Abbott & Ladue, No. 633 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Beach-st.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G." American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS KENNEDY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 20 EAST 25TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 4th-avs.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The terms will be as reasonable as possible. For circulars, &c., apply at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $400; exclusive of extras, $270. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 96 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY. The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or
H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.
Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL INSTITUTE.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn. MRS S. M. VOGES, MISS L. L. OSBORNE, Principals.
The Fall term of this institution will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. For circulars apply to the Principals, or to "the Educational and Book Agency," No. 150 Nassau-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., RESumes Sept. 10. Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, with every advantage resulting from the social arrangements of a well-ordered private family, are invited to visit this delightful suburb. Circulars at Mr. LOWES', No. 823 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE, AT Greenwich, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Location elevated, healthful, beautiful. Number of pupils limited. Each instructed by the Principal

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
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EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 63 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

FOR SALE.
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RICHARD BELL,
C. F. SMITHERS,
No. 32 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent., per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

Proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 28 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York. G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.

THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF the FOX and WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company in Trinity Buildings, in this City, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.
Aug. 26, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE SEPT. 1 ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid at the office of W. C. Gilman & Son, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

TO LOAN.—TO BE LOANED, ON BOND AND mortgage, a sum of from $2,000 to $2,500. Address, with particulars, INVESTMENT, Box 124 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT.
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMILL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	W. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALWYE B. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

MACHINERY, &C.

BOILER.—WANTED, A RETURN FLUE OR tubular boiler of 15 to 20-horse power. Address, with particulars and cost, W. BUCHANAN & CO., No. 368 Pearl-st., corner of Cherry.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1862.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED.
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. Send for $4 album, (56 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Third-avenue; basin and culvert nothwest corner Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Batavia-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the Committee Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—THE BONDED WAREHOUSE NOS. 102 and 104 North Moore-st. will be discontinued on Sept. 1. The goods remaining in store will be transferred to Bonded Warehouse No. 371 Washington-st., at our expense. Parties interested will please attend to their insurance. HUMPHREY & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR, plaintiff, against LEONARD APPLEBY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 18th day of August, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, city of New-York, on the 15th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. II. Ludlow, real estate Auctioneer: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the westerly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty feet five inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Forty-third-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southerly and along the line of the Seventh-avenue twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue twenty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet, to the place of beginning, be the same more or less—the northerly and southerly lines of said premises running through the centre of party walls.—Dated Aug. 21, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney. aug21-2aw3w

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM CAULDWELL, and another, against SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH. In pursuance of a judgment and decree of this Court, bearing date Aug. 12, 1862, and of a judgment order and decree of this Court, bearing date Aug. 29, 1862, I, the subscriber, the receiver therein and thereby appointed, do give notice that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Gerard Betts & Son, auctioneers, on the premises at No. 113 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the debts, good-will, property, equitable interests, rights, and things in action, of the copartnership firm of CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY, composed of above plaintiffs and above defendant, and lately doing business as newspaper publishers, at No. 113 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1862.
ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN, Receiver, &c.
J. H. HOBART PINCKNEY, Plaintiff's Att'y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-law 6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS,
ISAAC HENDRICKS, } Executors.
m29-law6mS*

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until Thursday next, 4th September, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in Philadelphia of one thousand cavalry horses and five hundred artillery horses. They must be sound, free from blemish, and from five to eight years of age. The cavalry horses must not be less than 15 hands high, and the artillery horses not less than 15½ hands high. The former must be well trained to saddle and the latter well trained to harness; all to be subject to a rigid inspection, and no horse will be taken that is not considered by the Inspector as fit for the service intended. No mares will be taken, and all horses to be of a dark color. Half of the above number to be delivered on or before the 20th September next, and the balance on or before the 1st October. No bids will be received from any one person, for more than one hundred horses. Security required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposals. (Signed) A. BOYD,
Capt. & Ass't. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 29, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 29, 1862.

LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. SCULLY,
JOHN CASEY. } Committee on School Furniture.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—
Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs,
MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

NEW DUTCH HERRINGS.—A SMALL LOT just arrived per steamer *Tentonia*, and for sale by R. W. BURLAGE, No. 49 Exchange-place.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks; their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., BOSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Dr. C. treats Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulte i with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to all Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRIDEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published a 25th edition of his valuable work, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5779 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use this Drop designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 183 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Concord sts., Brooklyn, assignee's sale. The entire stock of paper hangings, &c., shades, lace and muslin curtains, cornices, bands, pins, damask, loops, tassels, &c., with two years' lease of the store and fixtures, and good will of the business. Terms at sale. The stock is open to inspection up to day of sale, and all information given in the store.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF BEAUTIFUL HOUSEhold furniture, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, glass, china and silver ware, table cutlery, spring and hair mattresses, &c., &c., at the 4-story residence, No. 119 West 8th-st., Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs., this day, SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 11 o'clock, precisely. Sale positive.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY EDW. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the books and accounts, claims, demands and notes, being the assets of the late firm of Whitney & McDonald, merchant tailors, No. 506 Broadway. By order of
NELSON GODFREY, Esq., Assignee.

A. VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 118 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., comprising parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, carpets, bedding, crockery, silver ware, &c., &c.

FOR SALE—SIX POWER LOOMS, ALL RUNning; can be seen on the third floor, rear of No. 163 West 27th-st.; will be sold cheap as the owner is going to leave the City.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MASSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....Sep 13. | MONDAY.....Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50.
Passage money to Havana.....70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For passage only, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 20 guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 29 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. b. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Nortre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 116 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 6. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $90; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $162 25 and $195; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. I. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
CELRICHS & CO., No. 68

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Arago*, from Fortress Monroe—J. Camman and family, J. Sandidge, lady, 4 children and servant, Mrs. Hunter, Boston, Miss K. Bunker, Fort Anderson, with child and servant, J. C. Tagg and daughter, Jas. Jackson, lady and 3 children, Miss Rodgers, B. Orville, F. Brown, John Morris and lady, F. Steinmetz, A. Perre, C. Rodenstein, C. Schaier, J. E. Elmer, A. Hagenbush, Mrs. C. Pandor, 2 children and servant, W. Ardeville, C. Schroeder, H. Ervin, P. A. Perrin, C. Johnson, J. M. D. Taylor, daughter and servant, C. E. Marmillon and lady, H. G. Richards, A. Van Arsdale, H. A. Warnaken, N. Bliven, G. Sumner, Alex. McNiel, Alex. Carpenter, H. Baldwin, Miss H. Grace, Miss F. Berthrane, A. D. Dreter, D. Arnad, lady and 3children, P. S. Martin, Mrs. H. Dawson and daughter, Wm. Darbridge, J. Beeler, W. A. Goodwin.

In U. S. steam transport Arago, from Fortress Monroe—Capt. Hunt, Quartermaster's Department; Mrs. Hunt and son, Capt. Howe and lady, H. Sanford, of U. S. gunboat Shawsheen, O. G. Sawyer, Mr. Killpatrick.

In schr. ——, from New-Orleans—C. Patten, lady and child, J. Normile and lady, B. F. Sherwood, G. Crawford, W. Fuller.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 26 | Sun sets.... 6 36 | Moon sets.... 9 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 35 | Gov. Island.12 04 | Hell Gate.... 1 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 29.

Cleared.

Ship Sea Serpent, Pike, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.
Bark Whistling Wind, Havlin, New-Orleans, C. & E. J. Peters.
Brig Rush, Babbidge, Havana, ——; Excelsior, (Br.,) Card, Demerara, D. R. De Wolf; Mystic, Williams, New-Orleans, B. F. Small & Co; Robert Mowe, Hotchkiss, Demerara, J. Trowbridge's Sons; Appolino, (Br.,) Le Blanc, St. Johns, N. F., C. B. Swain.
Sloop Deep River, Hoyt, Norwich, E. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Fortress Monroe Aug. 28, 5 P. M., with ordnance stores and passengers to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamship Dispatch, (Br., of Liverpool.) Buck, Nassau, N. P., Aug. 20, with turpentine to master. Sld. from Nassau, with the wrecked steamer Karnak in tow, and on the 26th inst., off Port Royal, in a gale from N. E., was compelled to let her go; she would put into Port Royal. Aug. 28, Wm. O'Brien, coast pilot, a native of Cork, died. Capt. Buck and two men are now sick with fever on board.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesgang, New-Orleans, Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to J. Arencio & Co. Had to wait 18 hours on the S. W. Pass Bar for high water.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship British Queen, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau Aug. 25, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Itasca, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bywater.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Ship Tornado, Mumford, Manilla May 1, with mdse. and passengers to S. A. Mumford. May 19, in Stobse Channel, exchanged signals with Br. ship Elizabeth, from Shanghai for New-York. 37 ds. out. June 6, lat. 23 S., lon. 64 40 E., spoke ship Damio, formerly Am. ship Egeria; from Shanghai for London, 69 ds. out; same time, saw ship C. Horne, from Manilla for Falmouth; 20th, lat. 26, lon 48 40, exchanged signals with bark Salvador Packet, from Singapore for London, 43 ds. out. July 6, lat. 35 30, lon. 23 40, spoke Sabine, of Newport, from Akyab for Falmouth, 90 ds. out; 16th, lat. 30, lon. 13, spoke Br. bark Regret, from Akyab for Falmouth, 105 ds. out; 23d, St. Helena in sight, spoke Spanish ship Salsa, from Manilla for Liverpool, 105 ds. out. From the lon. of 70 E. up to the Cape, experienced very strong westerly gales; between the lon. of 35 and the Cape, passed a large fleet of ships and barks bound W.

Ship H. Von Brabant, (Brem.,) Beelings, Bremen 37 ds., in ballast and 234 passengers to Ruger Bros. Aug. 24, lat. 41, lon. 66 55, saw two vessels, dismasted; could not ascertain their names.

Bark Gratta, Craig, Marseilles July 12, and Gibraltar 21st, with wine and oil to Simpson & Clapp. Aug. 19, lat 40 55, lon. 62 18, during a hurricane from N. N. E., accompanied with rain; split sails and carried away the lower mainstopsail-yard in the slings.

Bark Manuel, (Span.,) Ponce, Havana 13 ds., in ballast to Galway, Casado & Teller. Aug. 26, no lat. or lon., spoke schr. Balloon, of and from Frankfort, Me., for Matanzas, and took from her the captain and crew of the brig Jacob Dock.

Bark Saxonville, Singer, Cienfuegos Aug. 5, with sugar to Starbuck & Co.

Bark Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall Aug. 3, with mdse. to J. P. Joy.

Brig Harriet, (of Portland,) Titcomb, Remedios 34 ds., with molasses to master. Left no Am. vessels.

BELOW—One ship, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 29—Arr. ships Minstrel, Gibraltar; Starlight, Calcutta; bark Amanda, New-York, for Bristol, dismasted; brigs Sam Cook, Port-au-Prince; Kennett, Cienfuegos; schr. Sarah Burton, Miragoane.

Miscellaneous.

LOSS OF BRIG JACOB DOCK AT SEA.—The brig Jacob Dock, Swendson, sailed hence Aug. 19, for Cienfuegos, with a cargo of machinery. The captain makes the following report: Aug. 26, during a heavy gale, and while the vessel was rolling fearfully, two large boilers which we had on deck worked loose in the lashings, and tore the ring-bolts from the deck, and rolled from side to side of the vessel, making several large holes in decks and carrying away the stanchions on the starboard side from the fore to the main-rigging; the sea making a steady breach over her, she began to fill very fast; kept the pumps going constantly, but the water gained so fast on us were obliged to abandon her, leaving everything but what we stood in. On the same night we were picked up by the schr. Balloon, Grant, of and from Frankfort, Me., for Matanzas, and we were subsequently transferred to the Spanish bark Manuel, Capt. Bernardo Ponce, for New-York. The J. D. was built at Woolwich, Me.; was 303 tons burden; was rated A 2, and owned by Messrs. Harlan & Hollingsworth, at Wilmington, Del.

Spoken, &c.

Anna—bark, of St. John, N. B., hence for Belfast, 7 ds. out. Aug. 18, lat. 40 28, lon. 54 30.

Graham—Br. bark, of London, strg. N. E., Aug. 11, lat. 23 55, lon. 62.

Grahams Polly—ship, exchanged signals with, Aug. 18, off Cape De Gait.

John Albert—ship, of Boston, 12 ds. out, from New-York for Liverpool, Aug. 18, lat. 41 04, lon. 63 50.

Mennon—ship, from New-York for San Francisco, Aug. 4, lat. 2 10, lon. 31 30.

Volunteer—Br. brig, from St. John, N. B., for Queenstown, Aug. 21, lat 42 51, lon. 59 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, Aug. 1, ship Juliet, of Boston, Sawyer, from Havana for Queenstown, to sail 15th; brig Nantasket, of Boston, Sawyer, from St. Thomas, for New-York in 10 ds., the only Am. vessels in port.

At Cienfuegos, Aug. 5, bark Benjamin Burgess, discha., and would load for Boston; brig "Kodiah," for Philadelphia, ldg.; schr. Burdell, hence, just arr.

At Jacmel, Aug. 13, schr. Henry Elliott, (Br.,) for New-York in 4 ds.

At Gonaives, Aug. 12, brig Pico, from Boston for Portau-Paix next day.

At Trinidad, Cuba, Aug. 9, brig Col. Penniman, for New-York in 10 ds., the only Am. vessel.

At Inagua, Aug. 13, Boston Lady, for New-York in 2 ds.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

—8th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, AUG 29, [illegible] the corner of Prospect-st. and Hud[illegible] Gold and Sands-st., Brooklyn, a POCKET-BOOK containing $84, two 5-20 Treasury Notes and two [illegible] Mechanic's Bank, Brooklyn, and [illegible] will please leave it with J. DOLEY, No. 5 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, as it belongs to [illegible] who is a volunteer about going to fight the battles of [illegible]

COMING!

SUNDAY MERCURY

FOR

TO-MORROW,

AUG. 31, 1863.

THE SCARLET FLOWER,

OR THE

TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH.

A NEW STORY,

BY

PIERCE EGAN,

Author of "The Flower of the Flock," "Love me, Leave Me Not," "The Wonder of Kingswood Chase," "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," &c., &c., &c.

TABLE-TALK.
PANTOMIMES.
LETTER FROM ORPHEUS C. KERR.
ALL WRITE.
WE THREE.
THE DRAFT.

A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER.
THE UKASE AGAINST NEWSPAPER CONTRABANDS.

CHURCH MUSIC.
ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

COMPLETE TALES. (Original.)
"THE BULLYING DOCTOR." By OLIVER WENDELL.
"THE PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE." By W. O. EATON.

HUMORS AND HORRORS OF THE WAR.
RECIPE FOR SENTRIES.
SKEDADDLERS IN CANADA.
A GRAND EXCURSION,
&C., &C., &C.

SPORTING NEWS.
Great Base Ball Match between New-York and Philadelphia.

THE DRAFT.

Full and authentic particulars of the Enrollment, and Volunteering throughout the State.
The number recruited.
The number required.
Bounties offered and bounties paid.
Statistical tables showing the progress of recruiting in every state.
New-York State by counties.
Quota of each county, so far.
New-York City and Brooklyn.
Valuable information to persons subject to Draft.
New-Jersey by counties.
The Deficiency in each county, &c., &c.

LATEST SHIPPING,
MARKET REPORTS
AND
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
CITY AND BROOKLYN NEWS,
POLICE ITEMS,
ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS FROM SOUTHERN PORTS,
LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, &c., &c.

WAR NEWS OVER THE WIRES

Up to 5 o'clock to-morrow evening, which is beyond the time at which the other papers go to press.

Therefore, the last items flashed over the wires from Washington up to daybreak on Sunday morning, will appear in the

SUNDAY MERCURY.

CHURCH MUSIC.

The performances at
SAINT NICHOLAS CHURCH
will be criticised in regular order, in
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
TO-MORROW MORNING.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

ITS ONWARD CAREER.

Notwithstanding the immense rise in the price of paper—in spite of the Government tax on knowledge which threatens to ruin half the journals in the country—

THE SUNDAY MERCURY,

published for the information of the whole people—sustained by all classes—welcomed in every home—relied on by all who value authentic and early news—still keeps up its numerous and active staff of Correspondents and Reporters—pays the highest prices for all intelligence from all points—and is now surpassing all its previous efforts to keep the public posted on all matters which it concerns their interest to know.

No other paper published on Sunday brings the affairs of the City, the Nation and the world down to as late an hour on Sunday, as this comprehensive newspaper.

Its expenses are now greater than they have ever been, and the proprietors look to the people—for whom they cater with unwearied activity—to sustain the largest, the most vigorous, brilliant and varied journal that New-York has ever had. Without it, Sunday journalism would be comparatively a blank. There would be a gap between the last and the first day of the week—a gap now filled to the satisfaction of the public by that UNIVERSAL GAZETTE.

Every Sunday it furnishes COLUMNS OF NEWS OF THE DEEPEST INTEREST, NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, and after which the reading, thinking world would grope in vain if its light were extinguished. Tens of thousands of readers know that it supplies a want which no other press in the Union has ever supplied. Its varied columns not only contain all that is published by its cotemporaries, but volumes of facts of immediate interest to the community, of which they remain in profound and blissful ignorance. Compare its columns, to-morrow, with those of any other Sunday sheet, and say if this is not strictly and palpably true.

Of course the public believes in such a paper; and of course it has a circulation exceeding by A FIGURE RUNNING INTO THE THOUSANDS, that of all the other Sunday newspapers published in New-York. The people have eyes. They make comparisons and act upon their results. If there is a citizen of New-York who does not take the SUNDAY MERCURY, that citizen is behind the age, and behind the lighthouse on at least one day of the seven, for THROUGH NO OTHER MEDIUM "for the diffusion of knowledge among men" can he possibly obtain A 1, THE NEWS OF SATURDAY, SATURDAY NIGHT AND THE SMALL HOURS of SUNDAY MORNING.

SUSPEND YOUR OPINIONS

RELATIVE TO

THE EXCITING WAR RUMORS,

UNTIL

SUNDAY MORNING.

The publishers of the
SUNDAY MERCURY
hope to quiet the apprehensions of the public with
GOOD NEWS,
GLORIOUS NEWS,
NEWS OF A REBEL DEFEAT,
in their
TELEGRAPHIC COLUMNS
TO-MORROW.
REBEL DASHES AND RAIDS,
it is believed,
WILL SOON BE ENDED.

Perhaps the glad tidings of the discomfiture may be reserved for SUNDAY. The better day the better deed. Look out, therefore, for the
CLOSING DISPATCH
In the SUNDAY MERCURY
Of Aug. 31.

THE DISBANDED VOLUNTEER

has one of his quaint, sly, characteristic letters in the
SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW.

He touches upon the order for expelling the Press from the lines of the army in his usual caustic style, and gives a bitter thrust at the consistency which leaves dispatches of vital importance almost unguarded, and at the mercy of a flying column, while it suppresses correspondence which could not, by any possibility, give aid and comfort to the enemy.

His confident prediction, made six weeks ago, that a determined attempt to take Washington would be made by the rebels before the close of the present month is now verified.

AHEAD OF ALL.

Regularly as the day returns the SUNDAY MERCURY is ahead of all competitors with regard to news. Its intelligence from the seat of war, its information on the subject of recruiting, its local and general items, are uniformly in advance of every public medium published on that day. No Press in the country has given such voluminous details concerning volunteering and the draft as have appeared in its columns, and TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY will astonish the public and all sleepy cotemporaries with such a digest of military operations under the recent calls for troops, as has not been attempted even by the Government, and which will constitute a statistical record of the highest importance for future reference. The attention of the War Department is invited to facts it will comprise.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

Now is—what was promised in its name by the prospectus—the most complete newspaper in the country. Neither the burden of a heavy Government tax on the light of knowledge nor the vast increase in the cost of paper will be allowed to impede its progress. In spite of all obstacles it goes on from strength to strength, every week extending its circulation and influence. The proprietors shrink from no expense to satisfy the wants, or rather to anticipate the wishes of the people, and the SUNDAY MERCURY receives the substantial support which such a model newspaper has a right to claim.

A CIRCULATION EXCEEDING BY MANY THOUSANDS THE JOINT CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS, is the best proof that it is appreciated; and the time is not distant when every man and woman in the community who does not wish to be left in the dark as to current events from Saturday to Sunday, will feel the necessity of taking the great Sunday newspaper.

By comparing
TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY
with its cotemporaries the reader will see that it more than supplies the places of all of them, so far as late, full, authentic and valuable information on military and other matters is concerned. All the threads of intelligence that could be gathered by industry and enterprise from valuable sources are woven into its web of news.

The proprietors of the SUNDAY MERCURY do not boast of their enterprise; but they state facts and challenge contradiction.

THE DRAFT! THE DRAFT!

The Sunday Mercury

of TO-MORROW will publish a complete and thoroughly accurate statement (from official and other sources) of every particular connected with the

Coming Draft

which it is essential for citizens to know. It will also give a complete summary of the volunteering so far, together with full and accurate tables, showing the progress of recruiting in New-York and New-Jersey, up to the close of the week. This is a matter to which great attention has been given, and no expense has been spared to procure "the truth and the whole truth" in relation to volunteering, and the *prospect*—it may now be considered a *certainty*—of a forced levy.

The chances *pro* and *con* of citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 will be clearly shown, by showing the proportion which the number of men required by the Government bears to the number enrolled and liable to be enrolled. Among other information will be published the following:

ENLISTMENTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

NUMBER OF TROOPS YET TO BE RAISED.

RECRUITS IN NEW-YORK CITY, BROOKLYN AND SUBURBS.

New facts relating to National, State and private bounties, and in short everything interesting and important bearing upon the draft.

TROTTING.

TO-DAY'S TROT
ON THE
FASHION COURSE
Will be reported in
TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.

HOW STAND THE STATE?

SHALL WE HAVE A DRAFT?

These are questions the whose community is asking. They will be answered thoroughly and completely in

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY.

That journal will state how many men are yet required under both calls of the Government—the number needed to fill up old regiments, to complete new regiments now forming, and to satisfy the requisition for nine months' men. It has all been guesswork so far; but the *Sunday Mercury* will present the facts and figures. Persons who "hope there will be no draft," will then see what chance there is of its being avoided. Those liable to be drafted will see at a glance what are the chances for and against them should any draft take place. Carefully prepared tabular statements will be given, and the whole matter, now wrapt in so much mystery, elucidated and made plain.

The information in relation to enrollment, recruiting, &c., in New-York and Brooklyn, will be explicit and precise, and will settle the doubts of thousands. The citizen whose age comes within the requirements of the call will be able to ascertain the position in which he stands—in other words, the odds in favor of his not being conscribed.

That this will be a great relief to many minds there can be no doubt. The proportion between the number of the enrolled and the number of soldiers required under the draft has been grossly misstated. This will be set right in

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
of to-morrow.

THE PROLIFIC GENIUS
of
PIERCE EGAN
Has produced another
MAGNIFICENT STORY,
The first chapters of which will appear in the
SUNDAY MERCURY
of
TO-MORROW.
It is entitled,
THE SCARLET FLOWER;
or the
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH.
And is of even deeper interest than the romance of "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," by the same popular writer, which has just been brought to a close in the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

Love, encompassed by a thousand perils, is the feature of the story. It is a tale of the olden time—of family feuds, fierce hatreds, uncompromising hostility, unscrupulous intrigue, but it is human—all human, and with all its wildness it comes home to the heart and touches the sympathies.

The first installment, remember, will appear in the SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow.

A

Will be [illegible] place

TO-DAY.

If so, the result may reach New-York to-night, or before daybreak

TO-MORROW MORNING.

Should this be the case, the

SUNDAY MERCURY

which is always ahead of all its cotemporaries, in important

WAR NEWS,

may be the first to promulgate the intelligence of a UNION VICTORY.

THE RUMORS

flying over the wires last night, were vague and indefinite. By to-morrow morning, we shall be likely to have

ABSOLUTE FACTS,

and the Publishers of the

GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

hope to send cheering news to the breakfast-tables of thousands, in their issue of

TO-MORROW MORNING.

THE STARTLING REPORTS

from the

SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA

will undoubtedly be followed by

DECISIVE NEWS,

either of victory or defeat, before the

SUNDAY MERCURY

goes to press at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE LATEST WAR TELEGRAM

received in this City before that hour will be found in that

MODEL NEWSPAPER,

to which the public has long since learned to look for the freshest, truest and fullest intelligence on all subjects of public interest, from a local disturbance to a

MOMENTOUS BATTLE.

At the last accounts the rebel vanguard was within three hours' march of Washington, and it was believed that a

FORAY INTO MARYLAND

was intended. SUNDAY MORNING'S DISPATCHES in the SUNDAY MERCURY will, in all probability, solve the problem.

FIGHTING IS NOW GOING ON

between Gen. Pope and the rebels, and by that time the issue will most likely be known.

Let those who are

EAGER FOR WAR NEWS,

remember that the SUNDAY MERCURY does not go to press until DAWN ON SUNDAY, and must therefore have the latest information from the South transmitted by lightning to this point.

To this habit of ANTICIPATING ALL ITS SUNDAY COTEMPORARIES, it owes its enormous circulation, GREATER BY MANY THOUSANDS THAN THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS, conjoined, and rising with every issue.

WASHINGTON THREATENED!

GREAT EVENTS IMPENDING!

The Columns of the
SUNDAY MERCURY
will be kept open until 5 o'clock
To-morrow Morning,
In order to insure the appearance in the paper of
THE VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE
BY
TELEGRAPH
From the Federal Armies in Virginia—as the
REBEL ADVANCE,
At the last accounts, was within A FEW MILES of the FEDERAL CAPITAL. News of the highest importance may be confidently expected on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, and that News (may it be of Rebel Defeat and Union Victory!) will certainly be published in the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER To-morrow Morning.

The War Dispatches of the SUNDAY MERCURY, the most reliable and comprehensive in the country, have never yet been interfered with by the Government, and no interference is at present anticipated, for the reason tha they are never telegraphed with a view of embarrassing the cause of the Union and the North.

A FEAST

for the admirers of

STERLING ROMANCE

awaits the readers of the SUNDAY MERCURY to-morrow.

PIERCE EGAN'S

New and Brilliant Story,

THE SCARLET FLOWER;

Or, the

TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH.

WILL OPEN

in

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY.

The readers of the SUNDAY MERCURY have just concluded Pierce Egan's "Imogen," and now a new, and it is believed a more deeply-interesting romance from his magic pen awaits them. The opening portions of the "Scarlet Flower" will appear in its columns to-morrow. The story is of the olden time, when Might was Right; and the scenes are laid in the England of two hundred years since. The loves of the hero and heroine involve them in a thousand difficulties and perils, growing out of a deadly feud between the families to which they belong. It is a most touching as well as exciting fiction; nor will any one who peruses its commencement be satisfied without reading it to the close.

PIERCE EGAN

AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

A New Romance—

"THE SCARLET FLOWER,

OR THE

TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH."

By

PIERCE EGAN,

Author of "The Flower of the Flock," "Love me, Leave me not," "The Woman of Kingswood Chase," "Imogen, or The Marble Heart," &c., &c., &c., &c.

WILL BE COMMENCED

IN THE

SUNDAY MERCURY

OF

TO-MORROW.

This story is a weekly successor to "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," (by the same great novelist,) which has been so highly relished by the readers of the SUNDAY MERCURY. "The Scarlet Flower," is a tale of devoted love, thwarted by a Family Feud of the most vindictive character. The scenes are laid in England in the seventeenth century, when there was little law or justice there, and when private revenge, backed by wealth and power, led to the most terrible excesses. The perils of the hero-line are most touchingly told, and the story from the beginning to the end, teems with scenes and adventures of the most intense interest. Every reader of the King's English within a hundred miles of New-York will secure the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER to-morrow morning.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

METHODIST CAMP MEETING AT SING-SING.

A racy report of this highly interesting event, by the special reporters of the SUNDAY MERCURY, (who belong to Gideon's band,) but who were on the camp-ground and observed the faithful

"Marching round by storm,
To take the town by storm,"

will appear in to-morrow's issue of the

GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

All who "Can't stay in the wilderness" should read it.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

Tenders a draft in this State certain. Probably it will not be postponed. For full information with respect to the number of men enlisted under the call for both quotas of 300,000, see the

SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW.

The tables, &c., in that paper will show the aggregate force still to be raised, and enable every citizen liable to draft to ascertain his chances of being made a warrior by compulsion. The number of men still required from New-York, Brooklyn, and its suburbs, will be given with all possible exactitude. In view of the

CERTAINTY OF A DRAFT

this document will be of great importance to all who come within the scope of either call.

PREPARE!

FOR A NEW SENSATION,

A ROMANCE
OF
UNSURPASSED POWER,
BY
PIERCE EGAN,
ENTITLED
"THE SCARLET FLOWER;
OR, THE
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH,"
OPENS IN THE
SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW.

Yes, prepare for a new sensation, for the publication of this story is an *event* in the history of romance. It will startle the public, interest the public, draw tears from the public, delight the public, enchant the public, excite the public, amuse the public, and, in short, be read and relished by everybody, everywhere. There is no slip-slop about it—no mawkish common-place sentiment. It is all action. The plot involves the development of the best and worst passions. Both are portrayed with wonderful fidelity. The author has looked into the human heart. He introduces the reader into its depths. He creates—yes, that's the word—he *creates* men and women in all their good and bad vanities, and in his enthralling pages we see them acting out their nature. They seem to show what they are less by words than deeds. We encounter them under all sorts of exciting circumstances, get into all their secrets, and have our likes and dislikes in regard to them just as if they were actualities. It is the province of genius—of genius only—thus to influence our feelings.

In "Imogen or the Marble Heart," in "The Wonder of Kingswood Chase," in fact in all his stories, PIERCE EGAN is great; but among them all it would be difficult to find one comparable to "THE SCARLET FLOWER." It is a tale that bends the attention closer with each succeeding chapter. The first installments, to appear in THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER of to-morrow, will whet the appetite of all who read it, and the feast, as a whole, will more than equal the expectations engendered by the introductory course.

Bear in mind that the leading chapters of "The Scarlet Flower," will appear in to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY, and will continue from week to week until completed, in the columns of that COMPREHENSIVE NEWSPAPER.

PIERCE EGAN'S GREATEST.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW
Will be enriched with the commencement of a
NEW STORY,
entitled
THE SCARLET FLOWER;
Or, the
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH.
By PIERCE EGAN, author of "Imogen, or the Marble Heart;" "The Wonder of Kingswood Chase;" "Love Me, Leave Me Not," &c., &c.

This Grand Romance of the Seventeenth Century will electrify the public with its startling revelations of the workings of human passion in all its phases. The early chapters indicate a story of the most vivid interest, and as scene after scene of rare adventure helps the plot forward to its close, the imagination of the reader is carried away with the stream of incidents, and he feels, as it were, identified with the hopes and fears, the passions and the perils of the *dramatis personæ*.

All Pierce Egan's stories have the property of enlisting the sympathies and taking captive the fancy; but in these respects "The Scarlet Flower" transcends all his previous efforts. The opening chapter is a master-piece, and all that it seems to promise of the wild and weird is more than fulfilled in the progress of the tale.

Those who have followed the fortunes of the heroine in "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," recently concluded in the SUNDAY MERCURY, need not be told that Pierce Egan excels, where so many novelists fail, in depicting WOMAN—in all her moods. In the "Scarlet Flower" he has been still more successful in this most delicate task. Through the foul mists of jealousy, intrigue and revenge, he makes the fair face of woman beautiful with love and faith, to shine as the face of an angel, and he makes it the more conspicuous by the most terrible and hideous contrasts.

It is not too much to say that the "SCARLET FLOWER, OR THE TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH," is one of the most powerful and intensely interesting of modern romances.

Remember that it opens in the SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

is for the

THE WHOLE READING WORLD.

No feature known to modern journalism is omitted in its "make up."

ARE YOU A POLITICIAN?

The SUNDAY MERCURY gives you political facts as they exist, without partisan comments.

DO YOU WANT WAR INTELLIGENCE?

In the SUNDAY MERCURY you will find the latest flashed over the wires before daybreak on Sunday morning.

DO YOU DESIRE VIVID PICTURES OF CAMP LIFE?

The SUNDAY MERCURY'S Soldier Letters put you *en rapport* with the heroes of the ranks as well as with the officers.

IS LOCAL NEWS YOUR FORTE?

The reportorial staff of the SUNDAY MERCURY nets every interesting item, for the Sunday morning breakfast table.

PERHAPS COURT NEWS INTERESTS YOU?

If so, nothing rich and rare in that line escapes the vigilance of the SUNDAY MERCURY. All the *causes celebres*, foreign and domestic, appear in its columns.

DO YOU WISH TO KNOW ALL ABOUT THE FIREMEN?

Verily, all their doings are chronicled in the SUNDAY MERCURY, and all the statistics of the Department are there recorded.

HAVE YOU VENTURED ON THE SEA?

If yes, bear in mind the Sunday Morning Shipping Intelligence in the great Sunday Newspaper eclipses all competition.

ARE YOU CURIOUS ABOUT SPORTING EVENTS?

The SUNDAY MERCURY will post you thoroughly in relation to them.

ARE NEW STORIES, BY THE FIRST AUTHORS, IN YOUR LINE?

Where can you find them save in the SUNDAY MERCURY?

HAVE YOU A SPICE OF HUMOR IN YOUR COMPOSITION?

Then read the the "Table Talk," and laugh till you weep over the letters of Orpheus C. Kerr, and the Joys and Sorrows of the "Mackerel Brigade."

PERCHANCE YOU LIKE KEEN SARCASM?

If so, make friends with the "Disbanded Volunteer," from the point of whose pen it trickles spontaneously, while orthography runs to ruin.

CAN YOU RELISH FRENCHANT EDITORIALS?

You will find that the SUNDAY MERCURY is not backward in uttering home truths, whoever they may happen to scarify.

DO THE MARKETS AND FINANCIAL MATTERS COME WITHIN YOUR PROVINCE?

In these, too, the SUNDAY MERCURY is at home.

IN SHORT, do you believe in a live newspaper? If so, you will hold up both hands for the SUNDAY MERCURY, which is not only a journal that furnishes all the general news of the day, but comes home to the business and bosoms of every class in the community, and therefore enjoys a CIRCULATION GREATER BY SEVERAL THOUSANDS THAN THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN NEW-YORK.

THE REBELS

ARE AWAKENING

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The startling news received last night may be the precursor of still more astounding intelligence. Telegrams will be flying hitherward all day to-day, and by the hour at which the

SUNDAY MERCURY

goes to press, viz., 5 A. M. to-morrow, the issue will be known. Look, therefore, to the columns of the

GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER,

FOR THE FULLEST AND LATEST

LIGHTNING DISPATCHES

from the beleaguered Capital. Perchance the news will be

A UNION VICTORY!

Whatever it is, the public will be sure to find it in the SUNDAY MERCURY, which, in order to chronicle the "VERY LATEST," will keep its columns open until daybreak.

HO! LAUGHING PHILOSOPHERS,

You are invited, by a special card from Momus, to a feast of fat things in the

TABLE-TALK
OF THE
SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW.

There you will find ORPHEUS C. KERR, in a state of sarcastic effervescence—unconsciously delivering himself of the most stunning spirits of humor. The advance of the Mackerel Brigade upon Washington by a mixed grade movement, beats "Strategy," and Strategy itself everything except the rebels.

Then there is an article on "Pantomimes," which not to read were to forego much interesting theatrical information, delightfully imparted.

"All Writs" is another gem in its way, and "We Three" and "A Cheerful Lyric"—the one a beautiful though mournful little poem by Mrs. S. S. Lewis, and the other a dashing, off-hand bit of metrical humor by "Pierre Vivant," close the "TALK" most agreeably.

THE NEW ROMANCE,
BY PIERCE EAGAN,
AUTHOR OF "THE FLOWERS OF THE FLOCK," "LOVE ME, LEAVE ME NOT," "THE WONDER OF KINGSWOOD CHASE," "IMOGEN, OR THE MARBLE HEART," &c., &c.
AGAIN!
The Publishers of the
SUNDAY MERCURY
Have the pleasure of presenting to its immense circle of readers a new story by this Great Romancist.
TO-MORROW
The initial chapters of this splendid tale will appear in the columns of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, and it will be continued from week to week until completed. Those who have read the story of "IMOGEN; OR, THE MARBLE HEART," by the same famous author, will be prepared for a sensation. But they will find

"THE SCARLET FLOWER:
Or the
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH,"

as this new work of fiction is called, more intensely interesting than any of its predecessors from the same pen. No writer of the day carries the reader with him so completely as PIERCE EGAN. His characters live, breathe and move—his scenes are real—and Love, Revenge, Jealousy, Superstition, Hatred, Despair, take shape and become incarnate by the magic of his genius.

The "SCARLET FLOWER" is a story of the Seventeenth Century. It opens finely. There is no pruning in the early chapters; but the author plunges at once into the current of adventure, and the current deepens as it runs on. In the whole field of romance it would be difficult to find a more powerful and yet beautiful scene than that with which the tale commences. It promises a wild and striking history of individual life in stormy and superstitious times, and most thrillingly is that promise fulfilled as the plot of the story is developed. Incident crowds on incident, adventure on adventure, and curiosity is continually kept upon the stretch in regard to the denouement.

Well does the author understand every turn and winding of the female heart—every phase of feminine character; and most ably has he pictured them. He seems to have studied all the passions, and he portrays their workings with a master's hand.

There has not been published during the present century a romance of more enthralling interest than "THE SCARLET FLOWER."

FUN AND FROLIC
FOR
SUNDAY MORNING LOUNGERS.

"'Tis better to sing than be sighing,
'Tis better to laugh than be crying."

Those who believe that it is healthful for the soul, to keep ever in view, through all vicissitudes and under every trial, the

BRIGHT SIDE OF HUMAN NATURE,

will find just the sort of mental food they like in the widely-noted "SUNDAY TABLE TALK" of

TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.

This popular department of original miscellanies, in the Great Sunday Newspaper of New-York, will contain another electrifying war letter from the audacious and irrepressible

ORPHEUS C. KERR,

whose marvelous veracity has caused him to be not unfrequently referred to as a disguised editor of the London *Times*. He will appear on Sunday, as the historian of the

MACKEREL BRIGADE'S

late magnificent advance movement away from Richmond, detailing how Capt. William Brown came very near capturing several thousands of Confederacies by cutting away a bridge in their rear, and was only prevented by a trifling "mistake." Also illustrating the gorgeous generalship of the idolized Mackerel leader, who suffered severely from "raids."

To those who feel timorous about what may happen next week, nothing could be more acceptable than certain poetical disquisitions on

THE DRAFT,

which is ventured by a popular Table-Talker, for the edification of all able-bodied men.

Politicians, Philosophers and Dipl